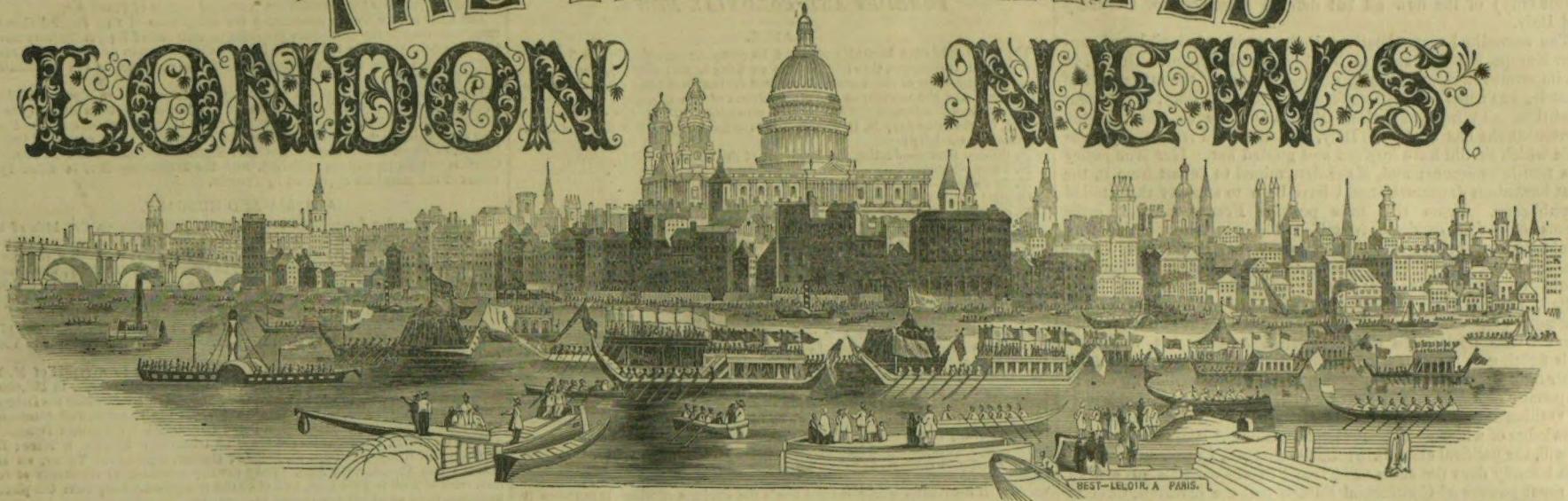


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



BEST-LELOIR. A PARIS. L

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.

CONTINENTAL ANTAGONISMS.

To form an accurate idea of the progress of events in Continental Europe, the student of contemporary history should look upon the various revolutions now operating—not as many but as one. The movement of our time, multiform as its manifestations may appear, is but the action of one internal force; and the results only differ in different countries because the resistance within them happens to be greater or less. It is a melancholy fact that constitutional freedom was never yet peacefully acquired in any country. All the nations that are in the enjoyment of free institutions have, at one time or another, gone through the fiery ordeal of violent revolution to acquire them; and all those nations that are yet in the throes of revolution have not only to blame the despotism and misgovernment of past ages, but their own ignorance of the liberty they desire, and of the true bases on which it should be founded, for the evils and the sufferings which they at present endure. The only states of Europe which are at this moment undisturbed are such free states as have gone through the probationary period, and have the good sense not to risk the real and tangible benefits which they have thereby acquired in search of impossible perfection; and those ultra-despotic states in which the time is not ripe for the effort.

In the first class are Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, and Sweden; in the second is Russia. Revolution has been rendered unnecessary in the first-mentioned by their past sacrifices, and by the timely concession of their rulers to all the reasonable and just demands of the intelligent people; while, in the case of the second, the masses are in the very infancy of their political education, and have neither the strength nor the knowledge for any vigorous or wise effort to procure for themselves the privileges of responsible government. The first have passed through the troublous period of their history; the second has that period yet before it. All the

rest of Europe is involved more or less actively in the struggle of principles, represented by constitutionalism on the one side, and by despotism on the other. We see, wherever we turn, that these are the great, if not the only, combatants. In Italy the conflict is between the many, who desire—though they scarcely understand—true liberty; and the governing few, who deny it. In France the conflict is in reality between those who enjoy as much liberty as their own national character will allow either to themselves or to others; and the tyranny of a mob which is either ignorant or half-informed, and which in both cases is unruly and unreasonable, and seeks to establish a despotism more horrible than that which any autocrat would dare to practise. In Hungary the struggle is one of races as well as of principles; more aristocratic, in its outward form, than that which is taking place elsewhere; but, in its inner spirit, identical with it. In Germany we see the same battle, though the circumstances differ. Many of the smaller German States were in the enjoyment of as much true liberty as could be desired by any people, however sober and intelligent; but they rushed into the hot career of revolution at the command of that spirit of nationality which it has hitherto been the policy of the despotic States to destroy, and which the Prussian Monarch—not for love of the cause, but with designs of self-aggrandisement—undertook to foster. Germany, existing as an aggregate of two large, powerful, and despotic States, and several weak, small, and free Governments, was, in reality, "a thing of shreds and patches," at war with itself, and in antagonism no less with the generous aspirations of its young blood, than with the cooler judgment of its more experienced and sagacious citizens. Whatever might be the individual liberty of the smaller States, Germany, as a whole, existed in Europe as an absolutist Power. If it were not absolutist, it was nothing in the European Commonwealth; so that, free as portions of it might be considered in their internal relations, it existed, externally, in a form that was obnoxious to the best among its own

people, and to the other States of Europe which took the lead in material, as well as in moral and intellectual progress.

The present position of affairs in all these countries is anything but encouraging to the hope that the great upheaving of the social elements that has occurred will speedily or peaceably subside. The passions excited are so fierce that we can scarcely expect a disentanglement of the European knot until the various parties to the quarrel have learned, by a new and more bitter experience than they have yet acquired, how impotent is physical violence to settle any questions that have been raised by the intellect. On the one hand is France, pursuing a policy of which the end, if not the object, is a European war; and on the other is Russia, who, having committed a grievous wrong in the partition of Poland, dares not keep herself to herself lest her ill-gotten possessions should slip from her grasp. Germany, Hungary, and Italy, if left to themselves, might severally find the means of arranging their affairs, and of establishing themselves as constitutional states; but neither revolutionized France nor unrevolutionized Russia can keep out of the quarrel. France, in pursuance of a policy of which one of the objects is "influence" in Italy, and in obedience to an abominable thirst for military supremacy and renown, which Napoleon made a passion with a vain and excitable people, among whom, generally, the men are idle and the women industrious, must needs thrust herself into the Italian difficulty. The result in that portion of Europe is "confusion worse confounded." Russia, that cannot afford to be honest in the matter of Poland, has been but too happy to aid the tottering empire of Austria in the subjugation of the Hungarians, whose independence must lead, as a necessary consequence, to that of the Poles. Hence, also, have occurred complication upon complication, and evil upon evil. The defeat of the Hungarians will be not merely the conquest of that people, and the postponement to a future day of a consummation that must eventually be brought about, but the restoration for a time (though for



THE SIKH CAVALRY DELIVERING UP THEIR ARMS AT RAWUL PINDEE, MARCH 14, 1849.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

a time only) of the now all but defunct absolutism of Germany and Italy.

The accredited representatives of the warring principles of modern Europe are thus seen to be Russia and France. Russia, in the important movement which she has made to the assistance of Austria, has acted in strict conformity with her history, her present condition, and her principles. France, on the contrary, in the movement she has made in Italy, has departed from every principle which should have inspired and guided her. Her true policy was non-interference; and, if she determined to depart from it, the least hazardous departure would have been to support the Italian Republicans. From that false position France must by some means or other extricate herself. The most honourable way would be to order the French army at Paolo and Civita Vecchia back again to Toulon: the next most honourable would be to confess tacitly the error that has been committed, and to place the services of Marshal Oudinot at the command of the Italian Constitutionalists. This, it is true, would amount to a declaration of war against Austria; but, if France finds fighting a social as well as a political necessity, she must either fight upon the side of which her name is the synonym, or pay the penalty of a new revolution or a civil war. This is a fact which M. Odilon Barrot and Louis Napoleon should have known, and the knowledge of which should have kept them out of Italy. Look where we will, the political clouds are thunder-charged. Capacity combined with honesty does not seem to be found in the councils of any of the great powers of Continental Europe that are involved, directly or indirectly, in the struggle. Russia and Austria, it is true, pursue a straightforward and intelligible course. They wish to preserve what they have got. But, if the capacity of Russia be granted, it must be at the expense of her honesty; and if the honesty of Austria be conceded, it must be admitted that capacity is singularly wanting in her councils. But France and Prussia pursue a tortuous policy, and are governed by motives of ambition which do not sway the other two powers. They do not simply wish to retain what they have got, but to grasp what they have not got; and their selfishness is, to our thinking, far more atrocious than any that has been exhibited or betrayed by Russia. Had Austria not been weakened and deprived of support by the selfish intrigues and personal ambition of the King of Prussia, the aid of Russia might not have been necessary to save her from disruption; and, had France left the Romans to imitate a French example, and choose freely their own form of Government, the Italian difficulty would not have been exasperated to such a degree as to force Austria, threatened on all sides, into the dangerous embraces of her too-powerful ally at St. Petersburg. Austria is indeed in a hapless condition. She seems destined to bear the brunt of all the battles of our time. If she be not blotted out of the map of Europe, it will be solely owing to the intervention of the Emperor Nicholas. Menaced by the King of Prussia, by the party of United Germany, and by the Republicans, on one side; by the Hungarians on another; and by the Italians, on a third, the Emperor is surrounded with enemies, and is reduced to the luckless extremity of relying upon a friend, whose friendship may be ultimately as fatal as the worst malice of his enemies.

But whatever may be the fate of the Austrian Empire, and whatever may be the result of the partial war—too likely to become general—that is now devastating the fairest portions of Europe, we cannot believe that the ultimate issue will be the re-establishment of Absolutism in any country where it has been challenged or combated by recent events. Such governments as those which existed in Prussia and Austria before the Revolutions of 1848, and as that which exists in Russia at the present moment, are not compatible with the civilization to which Europe has attained. It may be long before the right system be established, safe from the tyranny of Kings, and from the worse tyranny of ignorant mobs; but we will not permit ourselves to doubt, that, sooner or later, though at the price of tears and blood, continental Europe will attain the rational freedom which makes nations great, and which, combined with virtue and religion, can alone make them happy.

SURRENDER OF THE SIKHS.

We have been favoured by Ensign Byers, of the 70th Regiment of Native Infantry, with Gen. Sir R. W. Gilbert, beyond the Jhelum, with the accompanying Sketch of one of the most interesting scenes of which he has been a witness during the recent campaign. It represents the Goorherals (Avitable's Dragoons) delivering up their arms to Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, on the 14th of March, at Rawal Pindie. It appears that Rajah Shere Sing made over his guns to the British on the 11th, and on the two subsequent days large bodies of his infantry came in, and laid down their arms; but the 14th was the day agreed on for the Goorherals to come in and make their submission; and, accordingly, the British troops moved up to Rawal Pindie on the above morning.

A deep nullah separated the two forces, and this place was selected as the spot on which the surrender should be made; the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, being ordered down to the banks of the nullah to receive charge of the arms. Shere Singh rode at the head of his men, and took up his position close to Captain Nicolson, where he remained during the greater part of the day.

In the Sketch are represented the Sikh cavalry pouring down through the narrow road, and throwing down their arms, as they successively pass the heap in the foreground. On the opposite bank, General Sir R. W. Gilbert, attended by an orderly trooper of irregular cavalry, is watching the Sikhs as they pass. In the left-hand corner of the Sketch is Captain Nicolson, with Shere Singh, one of his followers, and an officer of the 14th Dragoons. The right foreground shows an officer of irregular Cavalry, one of the 60th Rifles, and three of our Infantry officers. The sentries are sepoys of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

The whole was a very impressive scene, relieved by the variety of the uniforms: the Goorherals in their red coats, with yellow facings, white turbans, and trousers; the enveloping white silk costume of Shere Singh; the green and silver, and silver helmets with red horsehair plumes, of the irregular Cavalry; the red and blue, and the white wadded helmets, of the other infantry officers; the red and blue of the Sepoys; and the green of the Rifles officer—formed an imposing picture of this formal step to the annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions in India.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REVIEW OF THE SECOND LIFE GUARDS IN WINDSOR PARK.—The Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., Colonel of the Second Life Guards, reviewed that fine regiment in Windsor Park on Monday, in the presence of a very numerous staff of officers, and many other personages of distinction. The noble Marquis was attired in his full uniform, and rode a magnificent charger. Lady Londonderry came on to the ground in an open carriage, drawn by four grey horses, and preceded by outriders. Among the leading personages present were the Marquis of Stafford, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Viscount and Viscountess Nevill, Lord Adolphus Vane, Lord John Manners, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, &c. After the review the officers of the regiment had the honour of entertaining the Marchioness of Londonderry and a circle of about fifty ladies and gentlemen at a superb *déjeuner*, which was served in the Cavalry Barracks at St. James's. Among the regimental plate with which the table was decorated was a superb tankard, of very elegant design, presented to the corps by Captain Bland on his retirement, a short time since. In the evening, after the Eton regatta, a ball took place in the barracks, which was honoured with the presence of Lady Londonderry and several other distinguished personages.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—The United States Government are taking steps to prosecute the search after Sir John Franklin's expedition. Captain Wilkes, who is to have the command of one of the ships, says that time would not permit, this winter, to make any effort in the Arctic Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin, other than for the Navy Department to despatch a smaller vessel from the western coast of America to notify to the whale ships that they should be on the look-out. He adds, that "what is now required is a speedy exploration of the Wellington Channel. The distance from our (the American) shores is not greater than that to Europe, and the voyage may be readily performed in forty-five days. If vessels were now fitted, they would be in time for the season, which opens about the middle of July, and would be able to explore so far as to ascertain whether Sir John Franklin had taken that route, and return safely back before winter with tidings."

At the festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, the Lord Chief Baron has consented to preside.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The new Legislative Assembly assumed its complete organization on Saturday last, when M. Dupin, sen. (the friend of the ex-King Louis Philippe), who has been elected to the chair of the Assembly, entered for the first time on his duties as President; and the secretaries and other officers of the Chamber also replaced those who had discharged their functions provisionally. In the course of the sitting, on the same day, M. O. Barrot read the following as the list of the reconstructed ministry:—

M. Odillon Barrot—Justice and President of the Council.

M. Passy—Finances.

M. de Faloux—Public Instruction.

General Ruhières—War.

M. de Tracy—Marine.

M. Lacoste—Public Works.

The above, it will be seen, were all members of the late Cabinet. The new Ministers are:—

M. Dufaure—Interior (in the place of M. Léon Faucher).

M. de Tocqueville—Foreign Affairs (in the place of M. Drouyn de l'Huys).

M. Lanjuinais—Agriculture and Commerce (in place of M. Buffet).

The political alteration thus effected is inconsiderable.

In the early part of the week it was expected that the message of the President of the Republic to the new Legislative Chamber would be delivered on Wednesday at the farthest, and much disappointment was generally expressed, both in and out of the Chamber, at the delay. The necessity, however, of carefully weighing every sentence in this important state paper, which rivals in length the messages of the Presidents of the United States to Congress, and the anxiety which Louis Napoleon, whose own production it is generally understood to be, naturally felt to deliver on this important occasion, so novel and unprecedented, both for himself and for France, as statesmanlike a document as possible—those two causes combined to retard its publication until Thursday. The message is a *résumé* of the past, present, and future administration of the French Republic. It distributes under several heads the subjects of which it proposes to treat. These are Finance; Military Establishments, including the National Guard and Navy; Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce; Public Works; and Foreign Affairs. Its general tone and character is pacific and reassuring, but its extreme length precludes our giving more than an extract respecting the all-absorbing question of the moment—Italy.

"For two years we had been accustomed to see the Holy See occupied by a Pontiff who took the lead in useful reforms, and whose name reached, in hymns of gratitude, from one end of Italy to the other, was the very symbol of liberty, and the guardian of Italian aspirations. All at once we learnt with amazement that the Sovereign in question, but yesterday the idol of his people, had been compelled to fly in disguise from his capital.

"Accordingly, the act of aggression which forced Pius IX. to quit Rome, seemed, in the eyes of Europe, to be rather the work of a conspiracy than the spontaneous movement of his subjects, who could not surely have passed in a moment from sentiments of the liveliest enthusiasm to deeds of the basest ingratitude. The Catholic Powers sent Ministers to Gaeta to watch over the grave interests of the Papacy. It was necessary that France, too, should be represented there. She listened to all that was said, without, however, fettering her ultimate actions: but, after the defeat of Novara, the negotiations assumed a more definite aspect. Austria, in concert with Naples, and at the invitation of his Holiness, notified to the French Government that it must choose its course, for that the Powers had resolved to march on Rome, for the purpose of re-establishing, purely and simply, the authority of the Pope.

"Forced to an explanation, there are but three courses to choose from. First, to resist by force of arms all attempts at intervention by others; but that course would have involved a rupture with all Catholic Europeans, merely for the sake of the Roman Republic, which, by the way, we had never recognised.

"Second, to allow the three coalesced Powers to restore the Papal authority without any restriction, and according to their good notion or good pleasure. Or, lastly, to exercise for ourselves a direct and independent action.

"The Government of the Republic preferred the last course."

The service for the repose of the soul of the Empress Josephine, in the Church of Rueil, was celebrated on Monday, as in former years. The village was filled at an early hour by people flowing in every minute from Paris and all the surrounding country. The church was soon completely crowded. In the nave were ranged the National Guard of Rueil, and a battalion of the 2d Regiment of the Line; and in the two side aisles the bands of the two corps played alternately pieces of sacred music appropriate to the occasion. In the choir and the chapels at each side of it were a number of persons known for their attachment to the deceased, the Emperor Napoleon, and their families. Among them were the Orderly Officers of the President of the Republic; the son of General Lepic, of the Old Guard; M. Lafty, author of the pamphlet condemned by the Chamber of Peers; Dr. Conneau, the companion in exile of Louis Napoleon; the Prefect of the Seine-et-Oise; many old soldiers of the Empire, and persons who had been in the households of the Emperor and Empress, and Queen Hortense; and, with them, Archimbaud, who received the last sigh of the Emperor at St. Helena. The President of the Republic was expected, but was prevented from attending by affairs of state; but he sent several of his carriages. He, however, had gone on the preceding evening to pray at the tomb of the Empress.

The great heat of the weather at the close of the last and the commencement of the present week occasioned a considerable increase of mortality among the cholera patients in Paris. The number of persons attacked reached on Sunday to a greater amount than had been known since the commencement of the malady. On that day there were 208 new cases in the hospitals, and 119 deaths. The Hôtel Dieu alone received 94 on that and the two preceding days, and the Salpêtrière 44; and in the neighbourhood of Paris, and particularly at the Bataignolles, the malady was very severe. In the military hospitals also an augmentation was perceptible, but not in the same proportion as in the civil ones. The whole number of patients in the various hospitals since the commencement of the epidemic exceed 7000.

M. Proudhon was arrested in Paris on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, by a police agent, immediately on his alighting at the station by the Northern Railway from Belgium.

M. Lessups, who had been sent to Rome to negotiate a peaceable solution of the difficult question of the French intervention in the affairs of the Romans, returned to Paris on Wednesday. An ill-natured rumour had preceded him of his having become deranged while in the Eternal City, but it has proved to be totally unfounded. When he left, on the 1st inst., the French troops had not recommenced hostilities.

The great national exposition of the products of French manufacture was opened on Monday.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—A Royal decree was published on the 2d instant, granting a full and entire amnesty for all political offences committed in the island of Sardinia up to that day.

VENICE.—The Austrians press their siege of Venice closer and closer every day, and keep up a ceaseless bombardment. It is feared it cannot hold out.

ROME.—Up to the 1st inst. matters remained in *status quo*. The French troops, now amounting to 30,000 men of all arms, have removed to a higher and healthier locality. Hostilities were to be recommended by General Oudinot, if the second French negotiator, who had arrived, should prove as unsuccessful as M. Lessups.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Hostilities have been for the last ten or twelve days suspended, but the fortress of Fredericia continues to be still invested by the Holstein troops, who pour in shot and shell from time to time, to the great destruction of life and property.

The latest accounts, *vif* Hamburg, state that the Danish blockade is now rigidly enforced. Negotiations were evidently proceeding, but nothing was known as to the probable termination of hostilities. In the meantime the hostile armies were actively engaged in obtaining reinforcements, and so disposing their troops as to be prepared for immediate battle.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The President and officials of the National Assembly of Frankfort have published an invitation to the members of the Assembly to meet at Stuttgard on the 4th.

BADEN AND BAVARIA.—Within the last week engagements have taken place at Furth, Hambrecht, and other places, between the troops of the Central Government and those of the Provisional Government of Baden. In all these affairs the former were successful.

The insurrectionary Governments of the Palatinate of Bavaria and Baden have nominated a central committee, consisting of three persons, for the direction of the military, financial, and political affairs of the two countries.

PRUSSIA.

The Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, who have for some time past been engaged at Berlin in framing a Constitution for the German Empire, to supersede that which had been enacted by the Frankfort Constituent Assembly, have published the draft of the Constitution upon which they have agreed.

The document is of great length. It is merely styled "Project of a Constitution," as drawn up by the Governments of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover, and is offered to the people for the purpose of being examined and adopted (subject to alterations) by the new National Assembly, which is to be convoked at the commencement of August. Neither Austria nor Bavaria have as yet given in their adhesion; but hopes are entertained that Bavaria will join Prussia, and the position which that country would occupy in the union, according to the project of the Constitution, is accordingly reserved. The following are some of the most important paragraphs of the new Constitution:

"The relative position of Austria and the new German Empire are to be subsequently arranged."

"At the head of the new Empire shall be a Curator, or Lieutenant of the Empire, assisted by a College of Princes. The dignity of Reichsverstand is inseparable from the house of Hohenzollern (Prussia)."

"A College of Princes, Prussia included, is composed of six votes, of which Prussia and Bavaria each form one, while the other four are divided among the collective votes."

"In case the Reichsverstand is unable to act his part, the King of Bavaria shall take his place."

"The College of Princes passes its decrees by absolute majority. The Reichsverstand has the absolute veto. Every German who is irreproachable and independent is an elector at the age of twenty-five. The electors are divided into three classes, as in the order of the communal election of the Rhenish provinces."

In many respects the constitution is similar to that of Frankfort.

The King of Saxony has announced his acceptance of this Federal Constitution, reserving to the Chambers the right of confirming it; his Majesty having, it was understood, been induced to join the Confederation on condition of receiving active aid from Prussia in suppressing the rebellion in the Palatinate, as it did in Dresden.

The Governments of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover have also established a Provisional Court of the Confederation for the judicial decision of all questions that may arise before the final settlement of the Constitution between the Powers who are parties to it. This High Court of Arbitration is to consist of Imperial Judges, of whom Prussia appoints three, Saxony two, and Hanover two. The Court is to hold its sittings at Erfurt, and the Presidency is to be filled by the oldest of the members appointed by Prussia.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

In the Hungarian Republican Parliament at Debreczin, on the 14th of May, the Speaker intimated to the house that M. Ludwig Kossuth, having been appointed to the office of the First Magistrate of Hungary, was ready to take the necessary oaths. Ludwig Kossuth, then, as Governor of Hungary, was sworn to maintain the independence of the nation, and to enforce obedience to the laws. The several Ministers afterwards took the oaths of allegiance. Every preparation that caution can suggest is being made to meet the Russian invasion.

In the Imperial Army Baron Welden is replaced as commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Hungary by Gen. Haynau. Baron Welden returns to Vienna as Governor.

The Magyar army is a very effective one. According to a report of M. Messaros (late Minister of War), it amounts, including the free corps, to 396,000 organised troops. To these will be added the 50,000 fresh levies which the Debreczin Parliament lately voted. These troops are divided in 11 corps, and commanded by the following Generals:—Bem, a Pole; Georgey, a Hungarian; Damantish, a Croat; Perezel, a Hungarian; Guyon, an Irishman; Klappa, a Raze; Danemberg, an Hungarian from St. Mikolz; Gaspar, a Slowake; Vetter, an Hungarian; and Aulich, a German. Their cavalry consist of 27 regiments of regulars, each of 2000 to 2400 men, and of 40,000 irregulars. They have 408 pieces of artillery, most of which are 12 and 18-pounders.

Some engagements of a minor character had taken place with the Russians and Austrians, in which the Hungarians are reported to have had the advantage.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 22nd ult. from New York have been received during the week. They contain no further intelligence of any interest relative to the late disastrous riot at the Astor-place Opera House. Mr. Macready has arrived by the steamer *Hibernia*, which brought the mails. Previously to his departure from Boston he gave 1000 dollars to be distributed amongst the families whose members fell in the riot.

The fine commercial city of New Orleans is threatened with almost entire destruction by the overflowing of the river. When the last despatches left (on the 18th ult.) the waters had burst the levee or raised dyke which protects it from the inundations of the Mississippi, the inhabitants were fast leaving, and the greater part of the city was submerged.

The port of Saint Louis, the capital of the south-west, has fared almost, if not altogether, as disastrously, but from a different element. On the 18th ult. a fire broke out, which continued its ravages until 25 steamers and 418 houses were burned, and property destroyed to the amount of 6,000,000 dollars.

The steamer *Empire* was sunk by collision, on the Hudson river, about 80 miles above New York, on the 17th ult. Twenty lives were lost.

The cholera still rages in different parts of the Union. General Worth has fallen a victim to its ravages.

CANADA.

Tranquillity is undisturbed in Canada: the different parties seem determined to let matters remain as they are until further advices are received from the mother country.

WEST INDIES.

Intelligence to the 8th of May has reached us from Jamaica. Political affairs remained unaltered, and trade was exceedingly dull.

The weather at Antigua had been very dry, and the agriculture, in consequence, had suffered severely, the next crop being to some extent in danger. There had, however, been a favourable

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House of Peers re-assembled after the Whitsun recess, the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, who is slightly indisposed, presiding.

On the motion of the Earl GRANVILLE, the Accounts of Turnpike Trusts (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

On the motion of Lord EDDISBURY, the Apprehension of Deserters (Portugal) Bill was committed.

THE NAVIGATION BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE postponed to Tuesday next the third reading of the Navigation Bill, in consequence of the inability of the Bishop of Oxford to be present on an earlier day.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

In reply to a question from Lord STANLEY, The noble Marquis stated that the correspondence between the committee of Privy Council and the committee of the National Society, on the subject of the conditions and regulations under which grants could be made for purposes of education, was progressing in a satisfactory manner. Arrangements had been proposed by the Privy Council, that were satisfactory to many heads of the Church. The correspondence and rules would be laid before Parliament, and both Houses would have full opportunity of considering any new arrangement before it would be carried into effect.

The Bishop of LONDON disclaimed, on the part of the Church, all responsibility for the acts of the committee of the National Society. That committee should not be regarded as the rulers or heads of the Church.

LEASEHOLD TENURE OF LAND (IRELAND).

Lord CAMPBELL moved the reception of the report, with amendments, of the Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill.

Lord STANLEY, Lord BEAUMONT, the Earl of LUCAN, and other noble Lords, objected to the motion, on the ground that the bill had been hurried forward without due deliberation. The Earl of Lucan moved as an amendment that the bill be referred to a select committee.

After a short conversation, Lord CAMPBELL postponed his motion for the reception of the report.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

Lord MONTEAGLE, on presenting a petition, made a statement condemnatory of the conduct of the directors of the Caledonian Railway in dealing with the money of their shareholders.

LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.

Lord PORTMAN moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill—the bill introduced by Mr. Pusey in the House of Commons, and which was so much discussed and altered during its protracted progress through that House.

Lord BEAUMONT opposed the bill, as absurd in one part and mischievous in the other. He moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

Lord CAMPBELL considered the bill liable to objection in some of its provisions, but salutary in others. He therefore could not agree to its rejection, as it might be so amended in committee as to render it a useful measure.

The Earl of WICKLOW also supported the second reading.

Their Lordships then divided.

For the second reading of the bill—Contents, 9; non-contents, 5: majority, 4.

The bill was read a second time.

[During the recess the gallery assigned to the reporters has been removed, and a temporary gallery erected in its place. It is brought forward six feet and lowered three feet. As to the acoustic properties of this new gallery, it is some improvement on its predecessor, though far from satisfactory. There is one part of the new arrangement which is obviously liable to great objection, and which must be altered. The back seats in the gallery are apparently devoted to members of the House of Commons; but should these very talkative gentlemen be admitted there, the reporters will have little chance of hearing their Lordships' proceedings.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

CANADA.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that he would take an opportunity, on the House going into Committee of Supply, to draw attention to the subject of the Canada Indemnity Bill.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL then moved the third reading of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. LUCIUS O'BRIEN moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

Colonel DUNNE seconded the amendment; and was followed in his objections by Mr. GROGAN, Mr. NAPIER, and Mr. HENLEY.

Mr. SADLER supported the bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL briefly defended the bill.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 12; against it, 117: majority against, 105.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the civil services (miscellaneous) estimates were agreed to.

The House having resumed, the report from Committee of Supply on Friday night was brought up, and agreed to.

The Pupil Protection (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Sheep Stealing (Ireland) Bill was also read a second time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Mr. HAWES then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Better Government of the Australian Colonies. The bill was framed with a view to meet the wishes of the colonists, and was so framed as to conform, as far as possible, to the constitution of New South Wales.

One of the main objects of the bill was to carry that constitution into practical effect, so far as all the colonies were concerned. It created a new and distinct colony at Port Philip, this colony to be henceforth called Victoria; and conferred upon this colony, upon Western Australia conditionally, and upon Van Diemen's Land, constitutions similar to that of New South Wales. But the great feature of the bill was, that it provided for the federation of all the Australian colonies. The colonies, having each an independent Legislature for the management of local affairs, were to be empowered to send delegates to a General Legislature, which would have the exclusive power of legislating in all matters of imperial interest, so far as all the colonies were concerned. The bill also provided for the control which the colonies were to have over the Civil List, specifying the instances in which they might alter, and of those in which they could not alter it. The bill also provided for the creation of Municipal Bodies. It likewise contained a provision empowering the colonists to change their constitution, by bill, having the direct assent of the Crown to its introduction. At present the constitution of New South Wales, which was to be the model, consisted of a governor and one chamber, one-third of which is nominated by the Crown, and the remaining two-thirds elected by the people. What the bill proposed was, to allow the colonists, when they saw fit, to adopt two chambers instead of one, or to make such other changes in their constitution as might not be incompatible with the general arrangement. The bill further provided for putting the trade of their colonies on such a footing that the intercourse between them would be as free as between county and county in England. There were other and minor provisions in the bill, but the foregoing constituted its main features. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in the bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE was friendly to the general purposes of the bill, on which he wished to make a few remarks, lest it should progress through the House without exciting attention. He thought it important that the bill should deal properly with the important and somewhat difficult question of the franchise in the colonies. He was favourable to the principle of district or municipal councils, but feared that some of the colonies were not yet fitted to receive them. As to the constitution of the proposed legislative bodies, he thought that the Government, without bringing itself into collision with public sentiment in the colonies, should go as far as possible towards recommending a double instead of a single Chamber. He was inclined to believe that public sentiment in the colonies was not inimical to a second Chamber. They would have the greatest difficulty in working a federal system on any other basis than that of the double Chamber. He approved of the proposal to empower the colonies to modify their own constitutions, and their own civilians. He was anxious to ascertain the views of the Government with respect to transportation, in connexion with this measure. He saw considerable danger in Parliament taking the subject of colonial tariffs into its hands, with a view to secure uniformity of commercial legislation amongst the colonies; and thought that this was a matter which the colonies should be allowed to manage for themselves. With these views, he would leave the matter for the present in the hands of the House, holding himself at liberty to take what course he pleased on the future stages of the bill.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

Lord BROUHAM moved the committee of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill. The noble and learned Lord gave the history and outline of the bill, and described the various amendments that had been made in it, in accordance with the suggestions of the most eminent commercial authorities, and to suit the advice of the Lord Chancellor and other legal functionaries. The noble and learned Lord, in the course of his remarks, stated the startling fact that not less than £50,000,000 per annum was lost in this country by bankruptcies and insolvencies. He urged upon their Lordships the necessity of expediting so important a measure as much as possible, so as to allow of its becoming law during the present session. In illustration of the advantages which might be anticipated from the alterations contemplated to be effected by the present measure, he mentioned two especially, which were the greatest in his opinion: first, that the trader who must give credit would be disposed to limit it, and be more cautious as to whom he trusted; and, secondly, that when a debtor found he could no longer elude the operations of his creditors, owing to the stringency of the bill, he would feel bound to act with greater honesty and care, and would be induced to square his expenses more nearly with his means. By the existing law the commissioner had the power of awarding imprisonment for a year, if a bankrupt did not answer. This power was, however, now overruled, and the bill provided that the punishment in this respect should be the refusal of protection, and of the certificate, instead of imprisonment, and the period of withholding which to be definitely limited.

Adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE NAVIGATION BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE postponed to Tuesday next the third reading of the Navigation Bill, in consequence of the inability of the Bishop of Oxford to be present on an earlier day.

On the motion of the Earl GRANVILLE, the Accounts of Turnpike Trusts (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

On the motion of Lord EDDISBURY, the Apprehension of Deserters (Portugal) Bill was committed.

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The Mar

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN THE WEST INDIES.



CANE-HOLEING.

The great interest attached to the West India interests, at the present moment has suggested the illustration of the culture and manufacture of one of the staple articles of the produce of the Islands—Sugar, from Sketches by an Artist long resident in the country, who has likewise furnished the accompanying descriptive details of the principal stages.

CANE HOLEING.

The first illustration represents a gang or number of Negroes, male and female, in the act of preparing the ground for the planting of the sugar-cane, which operation is commonly known by the term of *Cane Holesing*, and consists in making deep holes of about two feet square, in the centre of which the canes are planted.

The hoe is the most general implement employed for the purpose, as with it all inequalities of the land can be put into cultivation; for as the volcanic origin of the whole chain of West Indian Islands has given to most of them a mountainous character, and in many instances strewed large tracts of land with detached masses of rock, called by geologists *boulders*, the plough cannot generally be used; besides which (like many other old notions) it is very difficult to convince a Negro that he can work better with any other implement. This prejudice is, however, fast giving way under the perseverance of present landholders, and the plough is now being introduced wherever its services can be made available.

It is rather an amusing thing for a stranger to observe from a distance a gang of labourers employed as represented in the picture, particularly if they are many in number; as the regularity with which they all move, lifting their hoes simultaneously above their heads, and then striking them into the ground, accommodating their movements to the monotonous tone of some Negro song, conveys the idea of a piece of mechanism, rather than the motions of human beings.

The labourers are generally superintended by a superior Negro, called the Driver, or by the overseer of the estate. By these the ground to be hoed is marked out, by placing small pieces of stick at intervals, which serve as tallies for the quantity done, as also to regulate the size of the holes.

As the overseer has frequently to traverse large tracts of land in the course of his inspection, he is usually provided with a mule; and the most important part of his equipment appears to be one spur, fastened to his right or left heel by a strap, without which spur an overseer would scarcely be recognised: but why one spur and not a pair should be the favourite fashion, is a mystery.

The labourers are usually expected to turn out to work at daybreak, which varies from four o'clock to five in the morning during the year; but in many instances it is six o'clock before a gang are in the field.

In Grenada, and one or two other islands visited by the writer, the common signal for summoning the people to their work is the blowing of a conch-shell; this is done by the overseer or manager, and the sound can be heard for a very long distance.

The time represented in the Sketch is morning: in the distance are seen the sugar-works of the estate, and a herd of cattle are being driven to the pasture. A young mountain cabbage tree forms the boundary of the picture.

The Cutting and Carrying of the Canes constitutes the actual commencement of crop time or harvest, and is a period of bustle and excitement throughout all the West Indian colonies. Nothing is heard but shouting of labourers, crackling of whips, neighing of mules, lowing of cattle, and rumbling of mill machinery; amidst all this are seen the labourers, armed with their cutlasses and cane bills (the implements used for cutting the canes), hurrying to the field, the women, with their petticoats tucked up to their knees so as not to impede their movements, carrying their little tin cans of provisions, and laughing, singing, talking, and showing their rows of white teeth. Mules and donkeys, harnessed and hampered with crooks for carrying the canes, are driven to the

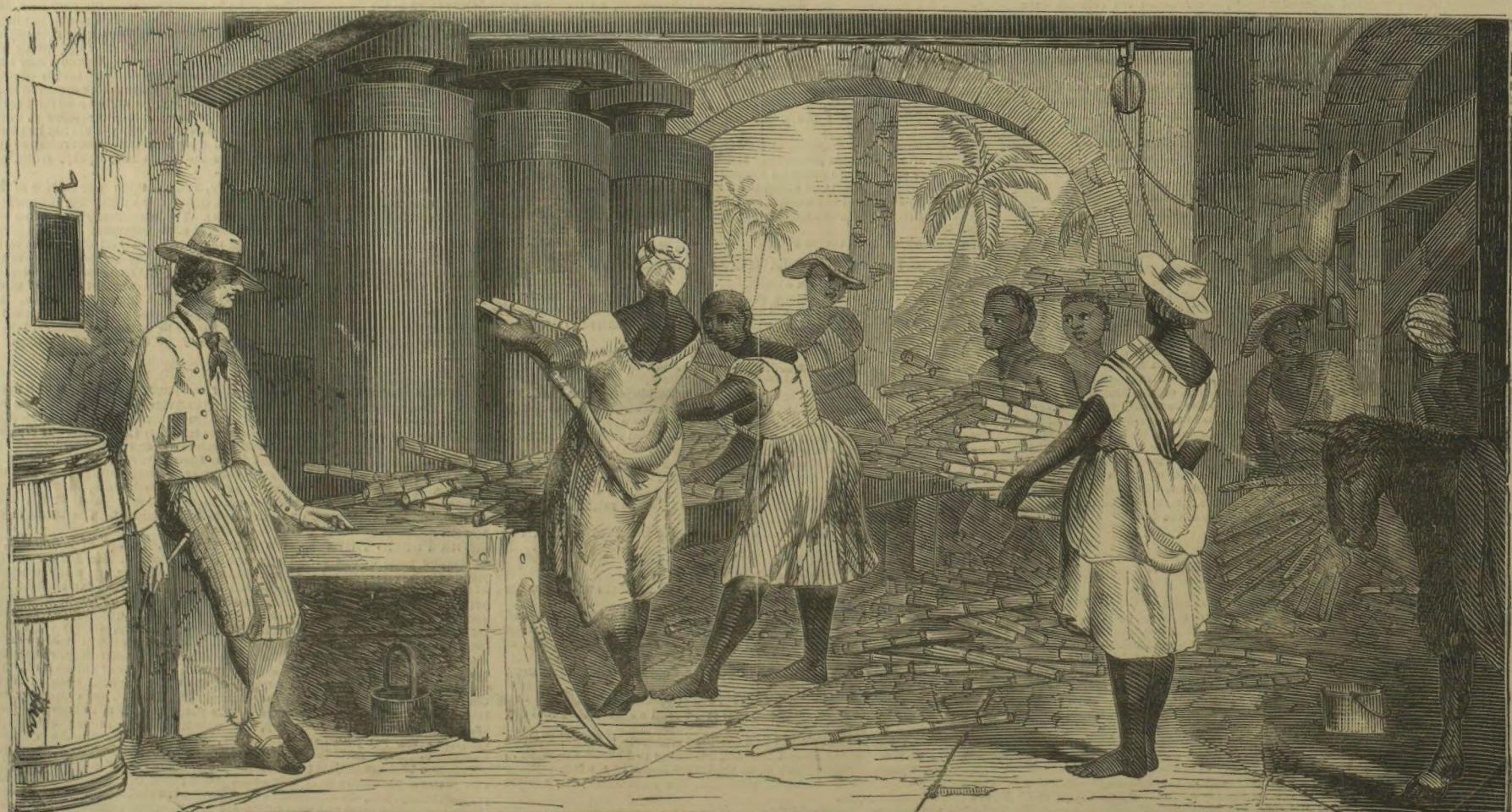
field by the "Cattle Boys." Then comes a waggon rumbling slowly along to the measured step of heavy oxen accompanied by their drivers, whose exertions to urge on their team are vented in screams, yells, and hootings. The appearance of a fine field, when the canes are ripe for cutting, waving their lofty and delicate rods of blossom (called from their shape arrows) in the mildest motion of the breeze, forms a picture equally interesting and beautiful. The flower, which is of the lightest delicate lilac colour, hangs down round the upper extremity of the stem-like floss silk, and is so extremely fine in its fibres that on its becoming dry, all attempts to preserve it in its original form are unavailing.

A SUGAR-MILL AT WORK.

This represents the most common apparatus to be met with; viz. a vertical mill of three rollers: the centre one being turned by machinery, either worked by steam, wind, or water, sometimes by cattle, propels the other two. The surfaces of these rollers are of iron, slightly grooved, so as to more firmly hold the cane; while the compressed liquor or juice of the cane runs down the grooves into the cistern or strainer, from whence it is led by a pipe into the boiling-house.

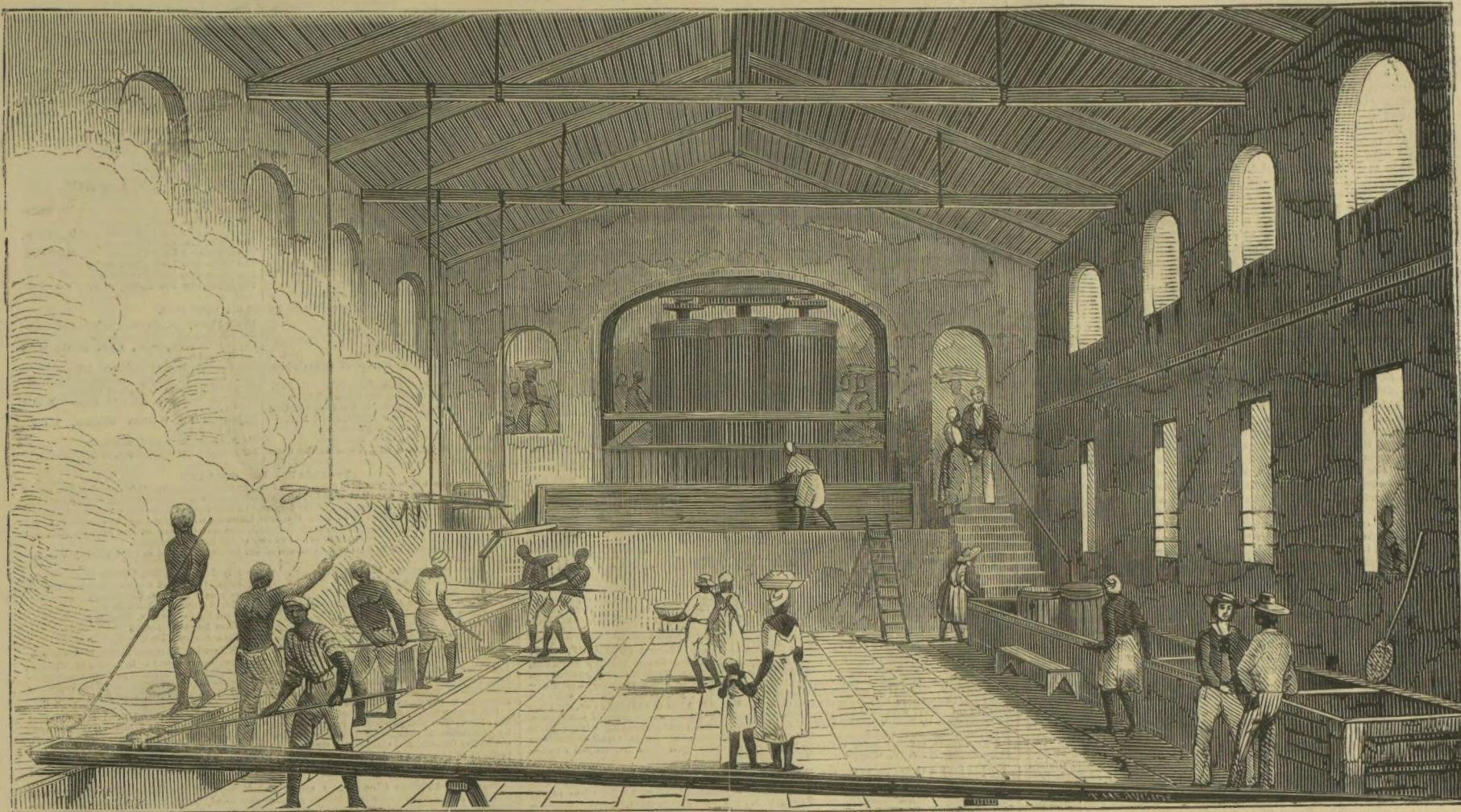
Two Negroes, either male or female, usually called feeders, supply the rollers with the canes as they are brought in by the others, and, holding the cane by one end, place the other between the outer rollers and the centre one, when, the cane being drawn through, is completely crushed, and the refuse or vegetable skin passes to the back, from whence it is continually cleared away by other labourers, and removed to the yard.

This refuse is called megass, and is stacked in large buildings termed megass-houses, generally supported on pillars, and open on all sides, with a tiled roof over it. The megass here remains to dry, to be used as fuel for supplying the furnaces of the boiling-house and still. The destruction of one of these megass-houses by fire, which, through carelessness and its inflammable nature, is unfortunately of frequent occurrence, is a most serious loss; as, in most of



SUGAR-MILL AT WORK.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN THE WEST INDIES.



INTERIOR OF A SUGAR-BOILING HOUSE.

the islands, although wood is extremely abundant and readily procured, the people seem to depend entirely on the megass for fuel.

In this place it may not be amiss to draw the attention of the reader to the utility of the sugar-cane, from its growth to its being reduced to ashes, and in how many ways it is made subservient to the cultivator.

The cane is cut down, and the trash or debris left on the field remains to rot, and forms a most splendid manure for the ensuing crop. The fresh green tops and leaves being collected, serve as fodder for the cattle. The cane is crushed, its juice extracted, and converted into sugar; the refuse and drainage, called molasses, is fermented, distilled, and becomes rum. The remains of the cane, called the megass, becomes fuel to supply the furnaces; and, lastly, the ashes of the burnt megass, when mixed with lime, forms the finest cement for coating the interior of cisterns, tanks, or reservoirs, so necessary to all sugar-works.

The figures in the Sketch need no description beyond that already given. The mill exceeds in noise every other portion of the works during crop; as, to the rumbling, crushing, squeaking sound of its machinery, are added the vociferous clamour of the Negroes, whose incessant calling to each other for canes to supply the rollers constitutes a din almost insupportable.

INTERIOR OF A BOILING-HOUSE.

This Sketch has been chosen from many others, on account of a view of the mill and rollers being obtained through an open arch at the extremity of the long chamber constituting the Boiling-House, which assists in illustrating the manufacture more readily. On the right-hand side of the picture are seen the row of boilers, which are large cast-iron cauldrons firmly set into masonry, and heated by fires underneath, supplied by a furnace or furnaces, whose fuel

chambers open on the exterior of the building. The boilers are set into a platform raised a few feet from the floor; the top of which is inclined inwards, on all sides, round the mouth of each boiler, and is paved with smooth tiles, neatly set so as to prevent all waste in passing the boiling liquor from one to the other. As the juice is pressed from the canes, it flows through a strainer by a pipe into the first boiler next the mill; where having boiled a proper time, it is passed from that to another; and so on, till it has arrived at the sufficient state of refinement to admit of crystallization, when it is poured off, generally by means of a long wooden trough, into shallow vessels for that purpose. During the period of boiling, the contents of each boiler are continually skimmed, by men provided with skimmers and strainers attached to very long handles. The boiling liquor is called sling. It is a very agreeable drink, and is much liked by the Negroes.

CARTING SUGAR FOR SHIPMENT.

This process is seen to the best advantage at Barbadoes, where the Sketch was taken, and where, during the shipping season, the wharves in the vicinity of the Carenage, from the News or Commercial-rooms to Trafalgar-square, present a scene of bustle and confusion which may be compared with that of Smithfield-market. Oxen were never very attractive to the writer, beyond their appearance in the shape of beef, or as picturesque auxiliaries to a landscape; and if any other point could obtain in their favour, the employment of them as mediums of locomotion does away with all. The enormous weight of the bar of wood pressing on their necks, by which they are yoked together, and their dull, heavy look and pace create an idea of suffering which cannot be compensated for, more particularly when to this is added, in too many instances, great brutality.

on the part of the drivers. The teams of oxen generally consist of five pair to convey two hogsheads of sugar.

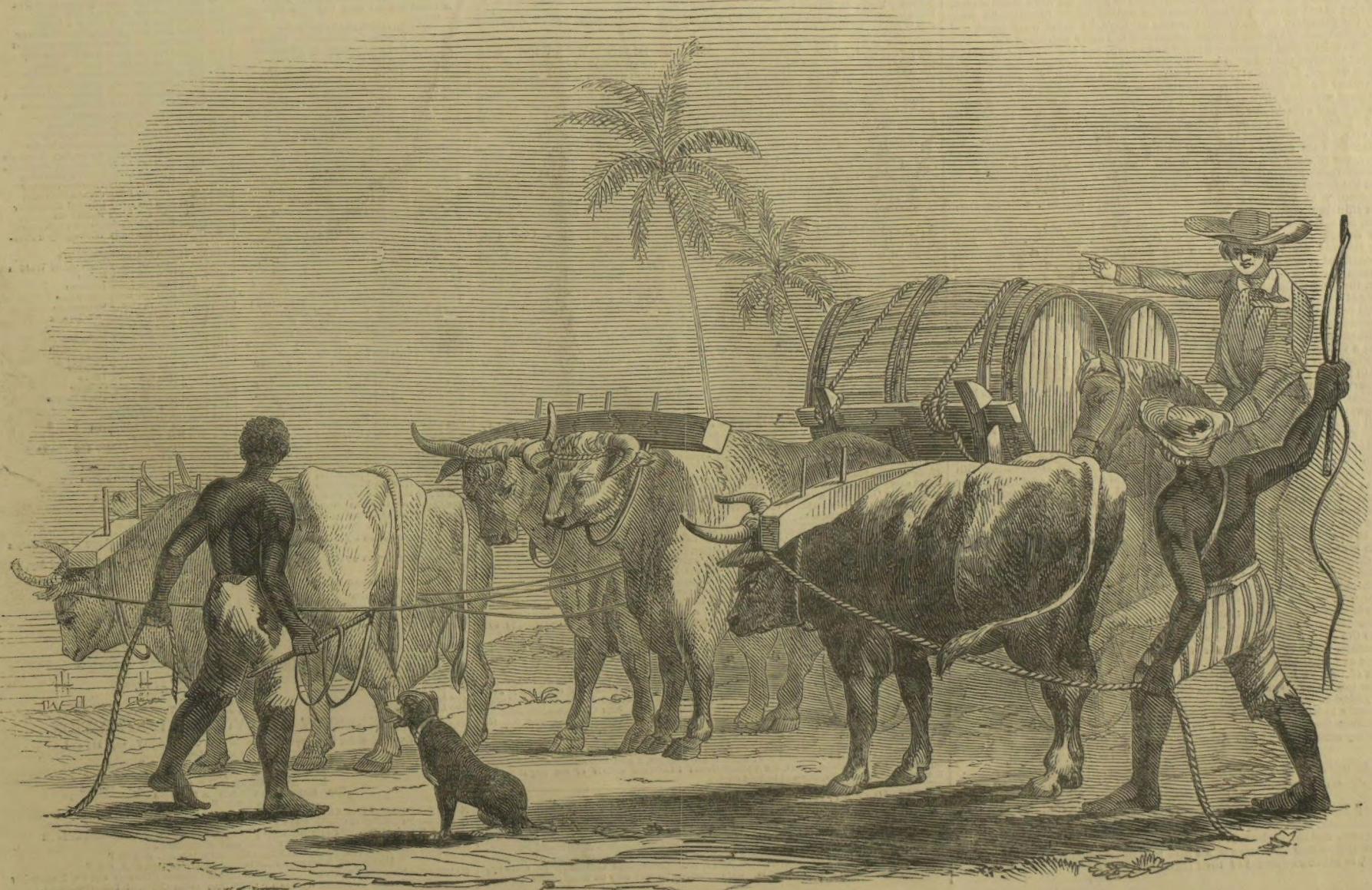
The excellent roads in Barbadoes afford great facilities for carting the sugar; but, in the mountainous, rugged roads of Grenada, and in the low, swampy tracts of a great portion of Trinidad, the labour is most severe, and the loss of cattle very great.

Of interest akin to the above is the accompanying letter, which we have just received, on

JAMAICA IN ITS PRESENT STATE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—In order to give your readers on the other side of the Atlantic a correct idea of the state of things, and as a favour to your Subscribers in this island, I must beg your insertion of this letter in your paper. To make my subject clear, I will divide the inhabitants of Jamaica into two classes, viz: the West Indians and the Peasantry. By West Indians I mean Europeans and their descendants residing here; and by the peasantry I mean the African labourers and their descendants. Political, religious, anti-slavery, and other writers have, at various times, and "to make out a case," sadly misrepresented the West Indies in public print and elsewhere; but in one particular they all appear to have become unanimous—one thing has not been misrepresented, and that is the tale of the cruel destitution to which they have been reduced by an unequal competition with the slave-holder. I write not to please a party, but to tell the truth. Were I



CARTING SUGAR FOR SHIPMENT.

ROSHerville GARDENS.—Admittance SIXPENCE.—
These brilliant gardens, the ELYSIUM of ENGLAND, are now seen in perfection. The fêtes and daily amusements as usual. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, there will be a brilliant display of Fire-works. Dancing in the hall at five o'clock; Baron Nau, M. C. Military and quadrille bands. Refreshments of first-rate quality. Excursion parties liberally treated with our application to the Secretary, Monument Chambers, 15, Fleet-street-hill. The steamboats call at the Rosherville pier every half-hour.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE
on FLORAL BOTANY. By Thomas Graham, Esq., M.R.C.S., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Half-past Three. Lectures, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on the Various Modes of producing Artificial Light; in which the Bude Light, the Oxy-Hydrogen Light, and the Electric Light will be exhibited in Juxta-position. A Lecture on Character with Musical Illustrations, by J. Russell, Esq., every Evening at Eight o'clock. Lectures on Experimental Philosophy. The Microscope. The Dissolving Views include Scenes in Van Diemen's Land, from original drawings taken on the spot, by J. Skinner Prout, Esq.; also, a New Series of Dioramic Effects, by Mr. Childs. New Chromatope. Diver and Diving Bell.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-pence.

BANVARD'S ROYAL PAINTING of the MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the largest painting ever executed, showing the scenery on the above great rivers, a distance of over 3000 miles, extending through the heart of America. This great Original Painting having been exhibited, by command, to His Majesty, the Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, at Windsor Castle, where it received the Royal approbation, is now on exhibition in the Egyptian Hall. Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s; Doors open half an hour before commencing.

GRAND AMERICAN HALL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—ORIGINAL AMERICAN PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI.—The Largest Painting in the World. "A work of scene this Panorama is far superior to anything of the kind which has been brought across the Atlantic; while, as a work of information, it is worthy of universal patronage."—Vide Times, March 26.—Hours of Exhibition: Morning, half-past Two; Evening, Eight o'clock.—Best places, 2s; second ditto, 1s.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society is Now Open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission 1s; Catalogue 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION of the Association for Promoting the Fine Arts of MODERN ART is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, Hyde Park-corner, daily, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. BELL SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. J."—Address a note to Doctor Beke, 6, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, who receives subscriptions in support of Dr. Biallobotzky's Journey to Discover the Sources of the Nile.

"S. Pictor."—See Clark's work on Water-Colours.

"A Liverpool Artist."—Apply for photographic paper to Horne and Co., 113, Newgate-street.

"A. R. A."—The engravings in our Journal are almost invariably on wood.

"A Subscriber," Winton, will find the Engraving in question in No. 256 of our Journal, to be had by remitting 1s. in postage stamps. We shall be glad to receive a short account of the presentation.

"Student."—A little work on Drawing the Human Figure is published by Highley and Co., Fleet-street.

"A Correspondent, R."—By the interest of an East India Director.

"W. H."—Crayford.—Received.

"A Constant and Country Subscriber."—Of Watkins and Co., opticians, Charing-cross.

"A Subscriber," Coventry.—Sir John Franklin's Expedition left England in 1845.

"Attorney," Sunderland.—"Taylor's Short-hand," improved by Harding.

"Q. E. D."—The character of Ranger is in the "Suspicious Husband." Vivid is the young poet in "Monsieur Jacques."

"Філологи."—We cannot spare room for the minute details you have sent.

"Tepavos."—The Eglington Tournament took place before our Journal was established. See Buchanan's "Technological Dictionary."

"Δδλγω."—Apply to Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

"B." is thanked; but an engraving of the Montreal Fire was in the artist's hands when our correspondent's Sketch arrived.

"A Reader," Waterford.—For the mode, see the "Cyclopaedia of Practical Receipts."

"Curiosity" should apply to the secretary, General Post-office. See Gleig's "Story of the Battle of Waterloo."

"J. T. M." should apply at the address stated in the advertisement. The explanation is inconvenient to print here.

"B. O. S."—See Nethercliff's "Map of the Thanes."

"T. P. B."—Wimborne, Dorset.—We cannot inform you.

"O. X., a Subscriber"—Not after having received the wages to the time of leaving.

"J. M. M." Bradford.—See the last edition of the "British Tariff."

"M. P." is thanked; but we scarcely think the circumstances in question demand the printing of his long letter.

"A. Subscriber," Lincolnshire, should apply, by letter, to the college.

"J. E. R." Frankfort.—Redding's "History of Wines," published by Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

"J. W."—The children can claim one-third of the entire property.

"Z. E. A. L."—The practice in question is not contrary to law.

"Dahia" and "T. H."—Declined.

"A Scotch Cornet."—The present Marquis of Bute is an infant, having been born 12th September, 1847. His father, the late peer, who died 18th March, 1848, had remained a widower from 10th September, 1841, to the 10th April 1845, when his Lordship married his second wife, Lady Sophia Frederica Christina Hastings. The Marquis's estate of Luton Hoo, in Beds, was sold to Mr. Warde, of Clapton.

"T. H."—Sevenoaks, had better keep at home.

"Dungarvan."—We do not know of any such company.

"J. B."—Sierra Leone, is thanked for the offer, though we could not avail ourselves of it.

"J. B."—Liverpool.—The two-shilling piece is expected to be issued very shortly.

"W. F."—Castlebar, had better consult the "Post-office Directory."

"T. T."—Belgrave-square.—Mdle. Lind is now on the road to Stockholm.

"Amicus."—The owners of the vessel are liable for the debt.

"I. O. U."—Barnstaple, will find a good recipe for preserving oranges in Cooke's "Cookery and Confectionery," p. 177. We cannot quote it.

"Guillaume," Swansea.—Lindley's work on "Gardening."

"The Vice-Consul for the Republic in Jamaica" is thanked for the Portrait, though we cannot find room for it.

"A. K." will find a memoir of Captain Manby in No. 50 of our Journal. We have received the interesting brochure named in our correspondent's letter.

"W. H."—We have not space.

"Q. Z."—1. Mario. 2. Labiache.

"A. B."—Brockham.—Apply to the collector in your parish.

"J. B. S."—Maidstone.—There was a steam-boat employed between London and Richmond in 1814. See the description of the large view of the Thames, in the Holiday Supplement to our Journal of May 26, 1849.

"V. R."—Wiltshire.—We will endeavour to remedy the defect.

"A. Subscriber" from the beginning.—We do not understand the question as to Sergeant W.—

"X. X. X." should consult the printed rules for playing bagatelle.

"T. S. W."—Piccadilly, is thanked for the offer of the Views.

"A. C. W." will find a Portrait of Gen. Ben in No. 344 of our Journal; still, our thanks are due for the suggestion.

"J. G."—Hammersmith.—We have not room for the lines.

"E. F."—The authoress of "Cheveley" is resident in Paris.

"Ecarté."—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.

"J. W." had better consult a solicitor.

"C. N."—Bristol, is thanked. The mis-statement has already been corrected.

"H. S."—Drogheda.—Senefelder's work on "Lithography."

"E. O. E." is recommended to write to the secretary of the society in question.

"A. B. C."—Honiton.—Probably some local Act of Parliament will explain the toll.

"J. M. G."—We have not room.

"Luda," Louth.—Buy the "Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture," by Mr. H. Bloxham, 9th edit., just published. Such students of the Royal Academy of Arts as have gained the Biennial Gold Medal, have, from time to time, an opportunity of being sent abroad to study for three years, at the expense of the Academy.

"W. H. B." Bradford.—Yours is a case for counsel.

"A. Z."—Yes.

"Justitia."—The pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Life Guards is £1 9s. 2d. per diem; of Lieut.-Colonel in the Foot Guards, £1 6s. 9d.; and of a Lieut.-Colonel in the Dragoon Guards, £1 3s.

"A. Subscriber."—Maria Edgeworth, although of Irish parentage, was born in England.

"John Bull."—See the Map of the Punjab, just published by Mr. Wyld, Charing-cross.

"Eolin."—The medal of which you have sent a sketch was struck in silver at the time of the Irish Rebellion, in commemoration of the battle of Collooney, and was presented by the corporation of Limerick to its heroes.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Poems by Caroline Lethbridge.—St. Ethelbert.—Longfellow's Hyperion.

Strife and Peace.—Veritas, a Poem.—The Enchanted Doll.

MUSIC.—The Hungarian Polka.—Norma.—Davidson's Pianoforte Duets.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1849.

THE French President has, contrary to general expectation, made another attempt to do without the dangerous aid of the Algerine Generals, and a physical force Administration. The new Ministry has been formed under the nominal Premiership of M. Odilon Barrot, composed of men whose principles are moderately Republican, and whose antecedents have not rendered them obnoxious to any of the great contending parties. MM. de Tocqueville, Dufaure, Passy, Tracy, and Lanjuinais are all men of talent and character, and form a Ministry which the friends of the Government

represent as one of conciliation. It seems doubtful, however, whether they can hold together. M. Odilon Barrot, by his blundering intervention in Rome, has rendered the situation so difficult, that even these able, temperate, and impartial men can find no means of extricating the French Republic from the dilemma in which the desperate courage of the Roman triumvirs has placed it. They have already disagreed upon the Italian question, to the great satisfaction of the inveterate "Mountain," and to the regret of all who desire the establishment of a firm, yet liberal and consistent Government in France.

THERE is at length an end of the Irish State Trials. All the forms of the law have been exhausted—and every effort has been made which could be made, either by the prisoners themselves or by their friends, to set aside the verdict, or, if that were impossible, to obtain a commutation of the sentence passed upon them. They have been successful in the latter object; and the sentence of death passed upon Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, Mr. M'Manus, and Mr. O'Donoghue has been commuted into one of transportation for life. No other result than this could have been reasonably anticipated by the prisoners themselves or by their most zealous friends.

Irish agitation—in the form, at least, that the present generation has been accustomed to behold it—may now be considered at an end. The flame lit up by Daniel O'Connell has gone fairly out; and there is neither light nor heat in the ashes that it has left. It would be too much to say that agitation will not be revived in that portion of the United Kingdom. Whenever there is popular misery, there is a material for disturbance; but we think, at all events, that any agitation which may hereafter arise will take a new shape. It may be possible to prevent agitation altogether by a series of remedial measures for making the natural resources of the country available for the employment and sustenance of the people. At all events, there are no party and political bitternesses to prevent the earnest consideration of the social wants of the country.

The population is thinned by famine and disease; and the multitudes still remaining are too dispirited and down-stricken to be politically troublesome. The great objects to be accomplished are to convince Englishmen that the condition of a country naturally so fertile is not utterly desperate, and to facilitate the introduction of capital into it. The measures introduced by the Government have these purposes in view. They require time, however, for their operation, and are not calculated to remove all at once the accumulated evils of a bad system which landlords and tenants have alike been instrumental in fastening upon the country, until both have been involved in ruin by it. But are these measures of the Government equal to the occasion? Will they alone be sufficient to change, however gradually, the social condition of the people, from squalor, misery, and idleness, into comparative competency and industry? We think the most somnolent friend of the present Administration will scarcely flatter himself with such a hope, or confess that the Rate in Aid and the Bill for Facilitating the Sale of Encumbered Estates, on the one hand, or the punishment of such poor misguided "rebels" as Smith O'Brien and his companions in crime, on the other, are all that may be reasonably expected from the men who hold office in a time of such trial and importance as the present.

The misery of the people of Ireland is so great, and the stories related have such a sameness of melancholy horror, that there is an indisposition on the part of many to dwell upon the subject. The public sympathy has to some extent been deadened by the largeness of the demand made upon it. Men cannot feel so acutely for the sufferings of thousands and tens of thousands, recurring day after day and hour after hour, as they can for individual misery occurring more seldom. The death of one man from starvation in a London street, would excite more horror than the death of hundreds in a Skibbereen workhouse. But, although this is the case, it is not right that the largeness of Irish misery should produce the same effect upon the minds of the men who are entrusted with the government of the country. We hope, therefore, that the Whig Budget of Irish measures is not exhausted; and that either on the hint of Sir Robert Peel, or on a better one of their own, they will take some further steps, during the summer, for preventing Ireland from repeating in 1850 the awful spectacle it has afforded in 1849.

MR. HUME's annual motion for a reform in Parliament has met with but slight sympathy and support from the House of Commons, and with very decided opposition from the Government. But it requires no great amount of political penetration to see that the demand of the large party that clamoured for the Reform Bill of 1832; that were dissatisfied with that measure as soon as it was passed, and only accepted it as an instalment; and that have never since ceased to urge the necessity of further Reform, meets with more attention from men in power than they choose to express at the present moment. The public opinion of the upper and middle classes has been largely influenced by fear ever since the French Revolution of 1848; but, as that fear subsides, the cry of Parliamentary reform will increase in strength, and such statesmen as Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey, if they wish to retain their influence, will find it expedient to consider the question upon its own merits. Although we do not profess admiration for the scheme of Mr. Hume, or for any scheme that proposes to give to ignorance and poverty the constitutional privileges of helping to make the laws that are to govern intelligence and wealth, we should not view without alarm the conduct of the Ministers of the Crown if they took advantage of the weak parts of any particular scheme of reform, to deny and resist all reform. The argument that upon the whole our old constitution has worked tolerably well, and that the spick and span new constitutions of the people of the Continent have worked intolerably ill, is an appeal to prejudice, not to reason, which the men who introduced and supported the Reform Bill of 1832 will not persist in, and which they only use for a present purpose. They cannot but be aware that the nations of the Continent have yet to pass through a long and hard apprenticeship; that they do not understand the liberty of speech, thought, and action for which they clamour; and that, like all ignorant men and ignorant communities, they only get possession of liberty to degrade it into licence. Lord John Russell will not refuse to English wealth and intelligence, now excluded from the pale of the constitution, the exercise of privileges which, under the constitution as it at present stands, are enjoyed by hundreds and thousands of people who are neither wealthy nor intelligent, and who are besides grossly venal, merely because the Continent is in a state of revolution. That would be indeed unwise policy. Lord John Russell is aware of the danger, and though he appeals somewhat too much to the state of the Continent, he is too wise and cautious to commit himself against all Reform upon such grounds. All the rotten boroughs were not put into Schedule A. in 1832; and the last twenty years have seen the foundation and growth of prosperous and populous towns, which might be enfranchised without giving the most jealous Conservative the least cause for apprehension. Some scheme of this kind is probably in contemplation, if we may judge from the feelers put forth by the Ministerial paper, and by the admission of Lord John Russell, that he would be glad of the enfranchisement of the intelligent among the working classes. If wisely framed and speedily initiated, such a scheme might be the means of preventing much future agitation for changes which are not so likely to recommend themselves to universal favour.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The following bills passed through the several stages stated:—Accounts of Turnpike Trusts (Scotland)—Report received and amendments agreed to. Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill—Third reading. Apprehension of Deserters (Portugal) Bill—Third reading. Freemen's Lands Bill—Select committee named.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Lord D. STUART gave notice of his intention to ask for leave to introduce a bill to bring the jurisdiction of the Westminster Palace Court under the operation of the County Courts Act.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL-MINES.

Mr. HUME said an explosion had taken place at a coal-mine on the 5th of this month, by which thirty-three persons had been killed; and as such accidents were constantly taking place, he wished to know whether the right hon. Baronet (Sir G. Grey) had taken any measures to ascertain the cause of it; or whether the Government contemplated any measure upon the subject generally?

Sir G. GREY had received no information on the matter. The subject of the regulation of mines had been for some time under the consideration of Government, and a measure had been prepared relative to a preliminary inspection of mines, to ascertain their actual state at the present time.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.



H.VIZETELLY sc.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS,
REGENT'S-PARK.

On Saturday, the exhibition of American plants in full bloom, which forms the grand attraction of this season, was visited by her Majesty. The Queen arrived at the gardens at a quarter to ten, and was accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince Albert, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Princess Royal, and H.R.H. the Prince Alfred, and attended by Colonel Phipps and Colonel Bouvierie, the Equerries in Waiting, and was received at the great gate by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., President; the Marquis of Ailesbury, V.P.; the Baron de Goldsmid, V.P.; Colonel Hammer, C.B.; Mr. Deane, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Hyde Clark, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Prior, Members of the Council, and the officers of the society. Mr. Sowerby, Mr. Marnock, and Mr. Barnes, and attended by them through the gardens.

Her Majesty first proceeded by the main walk to visit the progress of the Winter Garden or Conservatory.

The Queen then proceeded to the American Exhibition, and minutely inspected the many fine specimens of rhododendrons and azaleas; this display being the only example of an exhibition on so large a scale where the plants have been sunk in the ground. Here the Secretary submitted to her Majesty the new work on the "Himalayan Rhododendrons," by Dr. Hooker, son of Sir W. J. Hooker.

On leaving the American Exhibition, the Royal party proceeded towards the east side of the grounds. On retiring, her Majesty and the Royal party were presented, as usual, with bouquets by his Grace the President, and was graciously pleased to accept specimens of rhododendrons from the several exhibitors. Her Majesty was further pleased to express her satisfaction with the exhibition and her approval of the artistic arrangements adopted for its display.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and suite arrived soon after and the rest of the Royal family likewise attended.

Since the last exhibition, many fine plants have come into flower. In the collection of Mr. Baker, of Bagshot, were R. Catawbiense, a beautiful rose colour; elegans, Cancasum, and Everestianum, the latter with green spots. The azaleas most remarkable were aurantiaca, very bright; pontica, and coccinea, a bright scarlet. In Mr. Hosse Waterer's collection were, among numerous others, a plant of R. Wateriana, forty years old, and thirty feet in diameter, with thousands of flowers; this particularly attracted the attention of her Majesty. Messrs. Standish and Noble had on this occasion, in bloom, R. picturatum, a new scarlet hybrid, like a geranium, and grown to flower late, so as to escape the spring frost; R. Queen Victoria, a very dark bloom; Gulnare, a beautifully-shaped tree; and Alexandrina, a mass of white bloom. The collections of Mr. John Waterer and Mr. Lee were likewise remarkable for many well-grown and beautiful plants. The admirable manner in which the gardens were laid out by Mr. Marnock was universally commended.

The remaining General Exhibitions of the Society this season will be on June 20 and July 4.



ASCOT RACES.—THE ROAD.

ASCOT RACE PRIZE PLATE—1849.

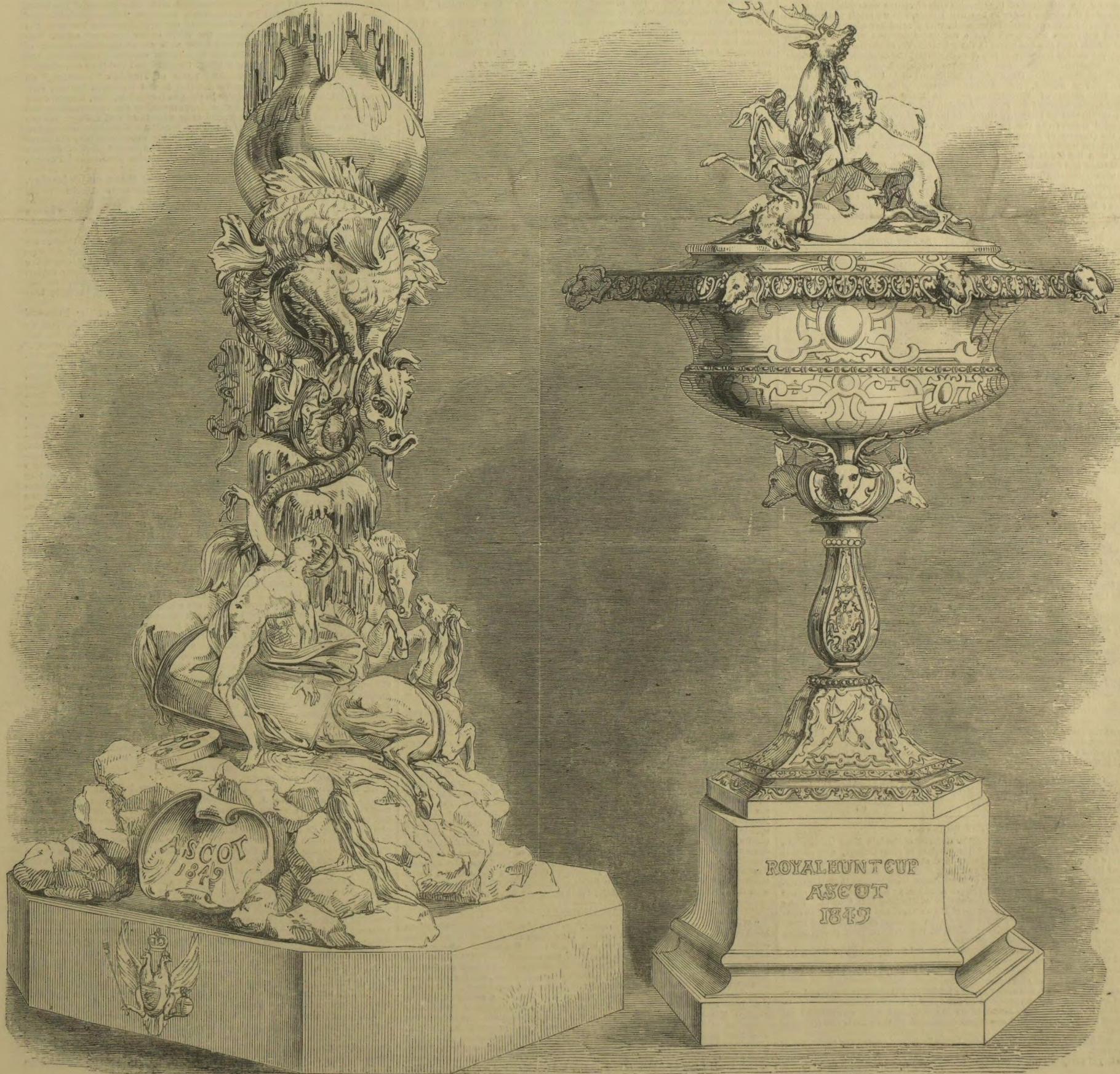
THE three superb Prizes for this year's Ascot Meeting maintain, respectively, the advance which has been made of late years in this branch of the goldsmith's art, both in design and workmanship.

"THE QUEEN'S CUP"—the gift of her Majesty—represents a Spanish bull-fight, and is a very fine group, modelled by Mr. Cotterill, showing a very striking point of the Moorish spectacle. The fierceness and activity of the bull are admirably delineated; and the rider who is attacking him is a successful impersonation of spirit and caution. This group is from the establishment of Messrs. Garrard; as is, likewise,

"THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S VASE," also modelled by Mr. Cotterill. The subject is the story of Hippolytus, of which the following is the argument:—"Theseus, having become weak and credulous in his old age, believed too readily a false accusation against his son, Hippolytus, made by his wife Phaedra. Hippolytus, in order to escape from his father's rage, fled in his chariot—when his horses, becoming terrified at the sight of sea monsters, ran wildly along the shore, broke the chariot, dragged Hippolytus among the rocks, and so caused his death." The sculptor has produced a very rich and elegant model of this classical incident. The sea monsters are represented entwined round a rock, at the base of which Hippolytus is stretched, surrounded by the fragments of his chariot. The spirit and originality of the design are remarkable, and the sculptor has evinced great art in giving to his model a great variety of texture—a point of the highest importance in groups composed of the precious metals. On the pedestal is engraved the following inscription:—"Ludorum Ascotiensium memor quibus ipse intervisus Regina Victoria hospes mens. Jvn. 1844. Solemne certaminis Equestris Praemivm institutu Nicolays totius Russie Imperator." The form of the Vase has the purity of the Etruscan, blended with the elegance of the Venetian, taste. The entire work stands about 36 inches in height. In the group, the figure of the unfortunate victim of Phaedra is admirably modelled, the anatomical proportions being very finely developed, and the complete prostration of strength, both moral and physical, in the falling



THE QUEEN'S CUP.—SPANISH BULL FIGHT.



THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S VASE.—THE DEATH OF HIPPOLYTUS.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

figure, happily described. The horses are, as this artist's horses invariably are, true to nature, yet sufficiently idealised to be classic, without being sublimated into mere fabulous extravagance. The whole composition is masterly, and worthy of high praise.

"THE ROYAL HUNT CUP" is of novel design: it is a tazza, supported on a foot, on which are represented in relief devices emblematical of field sports. There are the heads of stags, and does and the mark of buckhounds, and on the summit of the cover of the cup is a very spirited group of dogs mastering a stag. The workmanship is very elaborate, and the design elegant. The style partakes of the Italian and Elizabethan characteristics. It has been modelled at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, under the direction of Mr. Bailey, R.A., and is one of the best specimens of this species of art hitherto produced. It was last week submitted to the inspection of the Queen and Prince Albert, who expressed their approbation of it.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands honoured Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's establishment with a visit on Saturday last, and inspected the magnificent service of plate, valued at £6000, recently completed by that firm for the Earl of Ellenborough, to whom it has been presented by the officers of the Indian army. His Royal Highness also inspected the service of plate just completed for Sir John Litton, G.C.B., to whom it has been presented by the inhabitants of Calcutta; the Loo Remembrance Cup, presented by his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands; the Royal Hunt Cup; the Testimonial to Sir Moses Montefiore, and the magnificent stock of choice plate and fashionable articles of bijouterie contained in the spacious show-rooms of this eminent firm; with the whole of which His Royal Highness expressed himself highly satisfied.

We may here mention that the subject of the Goodwood Cup, for the forthcoming meeting, is a representation of Sioux Indians hunting the bison in the prairies of North America. It offers a good example of Mr. Cotterill's skill of arranging in composition the human figure with those of the horse and other animal.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Her Majesty's lieges have this week been gratified with one of the most interesting meetings ever held on the far-famed Ascot Heath. Favourable weather and the presence of the Sovereign and a brilliant Court, on the two principal days, imparted a fascination to a scene which no course in the world can approach. A heavy thunder-storm preceded and accompanied her Majesty's progress to the course on the first day, and somewhat damped the ardour of her loving subjects. The reception, however, on Thursday, and the heartiness with which all classes entered into the enjoyments of the week, offered the most convincing proof that, in loyalty and love of horse flesh, "merry England" still reigns supreme. Of the many rich prizes run for in the course of the meeting, the four of the greatest importance were carried off by members of the aristocracy.

The arrangements for next week comprehend Hampton Races, on Wednesday and Thursday; Newton, on Wednesday and two following days; Beverley and one or two others of minor importance.

The Henley Regatta, and Cricketing at Lord's, &c., will help to make up a week's amusement—in which all tastes may find means of gratification.

ASCOT RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. Rolt's Collingwood, 6 yrs ..	..	..	(Flatman) 1
Lord Exeter's Cosachia, 5 yrs ..	..	..	(Bartholomew) 2
The Gold Vase, given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.			

Lord Exeter's Glenalvon, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb ..	..	..	(Pettit) 1
Mr. Pedley's Cossack, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb ..	..	..	(Templiman) 2

The ASCOT DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each.

Sir F. Peacock's Repleton ..	..	..	(F. Butler) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Queensberry ..	..	..	(Templiman) 2
Second year of the ASCOT TRIENNIAL FOAL STAKES, of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.			

Mr. Gordon's Do-Do-Bees, late Borneo ..	..	..	(Flatman) 1
Mr. A. Nichol's Nunnykirk ..	..	..	(F. Butler) 2

The ASCOT STAKES of 25 sovs each.

Duke of Richmond's Vampyre, 5 yrs 7st 9lb ..	..	..	(Flatman) 1
Lord Clifden's Wanota, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb ..	..	..	(Sly) 2

The WELCOME STAKES of 20 sovs each, with a bonus by independent subscriptions of 5 sovs each.

Mr. Gully's Osterley, 8st 10lb ..	..	..	(A. Day) 1
Lord Exeter's Edipus, 8st 7lb ..	..	..	(Flatman) 2

WEDNESDAY.

The CORONATION STAKES of 100 sovs each.

Lord Chesterfield's Lady Evelyn (7lb extra) ..	..	..	(Flatman) 1
Lord Exeter's Grace ..	..	..	2

The FERNHILL STAKES, of 15 sovs each, 5 ft., with 50 added.

Duke of Richmond's Officious, 2 yrs ..	..	..	(Kitchener) 1
Duke of Rutland's Nina, 3 yrs ..	..	..	2

The ROYAL HUNT CUP, value 200 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.

Mr. Rolt's Collingwood, 6 yrs, 9st 7lb ..	..	..	(F. Butler) 1
Mr. Charlton's Kissaway, 3 yrs, 5st 2lb ..	..	..	2

The WINDSOR TOWN PLATE of 35 sovs, with 15 added.

Mr. Beauchier's Whitstone, 4 yrs ..	..	..	(F. Butler) 1
Mr. Carew's Philosopher, 5 yrs ..	..	..	2

THURSDAY.

The Emperor's Vase of 500 sovs., and the other valuable stakes run for to-day, always draw together a superior field and a large assemblage—it was so to-day in a greater degree than usual; the horses were of the first class, the racing rarely excelled, and the visitors nearly double the number of Tuesday last, notwithstanding the attraction of the Queen's visit of course was equal. Her Majesty attended the course to-day in her usual state, and we think the reception she met with from the assembled thousands, who greeted her advent with vehement and boisterous cheers, must have convinced her she was perfectly safe without guards (and she had none) in the guardianship of her people.

The Royal cortege consisted of five open carriages, the celebrated *char-a-banc*, and a phaeton. The first carriage contained her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Saxe-Weimar. The second, the Prince Consort, Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The third carriage carried the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and her next sister, accompanied by Lady Lyttelton. In the fourth carriage were, as far as the crowded state of the stand would permit us to see, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, and two other Ladies of the Court. The other carriages were occupied by the Foreign Plenipotentiaries and their ladies, together with the Lords and Ladies of her Majesty's Court. The procession, both in coming and returning, which took place after the Palace Stakes, was attended with reiterated hurrahs. Her Majesty and the Prince appeared to enjoy the reception. There were present, also, the Marchioness of Douro, and the Countess of Wilton, and many other titled ladies; the Dukes of Rutland and Montrose; Marquises of Londonderry, Exeter, Worcester, Downshire; Earls of Eginton, Oxford, Uxbridge, Stratford, and Wilton; Lords Stanley, Villiers, Maldstone, Manners, Grenville, and Baron Rothschild.

Strongbow of 50 sovs each. Swinley Course.

Strongbow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fire King ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The VISITORS' PLATE.

St. Antonio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hornpipe ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The EMPEROR'S PLATE of 500 sovs.

Van Tromp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chanticleer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cossack ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Collingwood ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

This was an extraordinary race—the Dutchman started at score (or nearly so), was never headed, and won by, as we thought, near a length.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE STAKES.

Uriel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Companion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The Royal party now left amidst the loudest cheers from the largest assemblage which, we think, her Majesty ever heard or saw on such an occasion.

The NEW STAKES.

Blarney ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
William the Conqueror ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Won by a neck.

FRIDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each, &c.

Abbot of Meaux	Walked over
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The FIRST CLASS WOKINGHAM STAKES.

Slashing Alice	1
Circus	2

SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each, &c.

Rybinski ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Old Commodore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP of 300 sovs.

Repletion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Antonio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Second Class WOKINGHAM STAKES.

Nina	1
Ploughboy	2

The MEMBERS' PLATE.

Edipus	1
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THE LATE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MARGUERITE, COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

We announce, with regret, the death of this eminent literary peeress. The following details of her Ladyship's biography were communicated by herself a year or two before her death, and are here given in the very words the Countess used:—"Lady Blessington, the second daughter of Edmund Power, Esq., of Curraheen, and Clonea, in the county of Waterford, a Magistrate for the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, who rendered great service to the Government during the Rebellion, descended, by the paternal as well as maternal side, from two very ancient families:



* Lady Blessington's mother was Ellen, daughter of Edmund Sheeby, Esq.

the Powers were of French origin, the name, when they settled in Ireland, having been De la Poer; and the Sheehys are of the old Milesian stock, originally possessed of large estates, and very highly connected.

"By Ellen Sheeby, his wife, Edmund Power, Esq., of Curraheen, had seven children, three sons and four daughters: the former were Michael Power, a Captain in the army, who died in the West Indies in 1809; 2. Edmund, who died in childhood; and 3. Robert, late a Captain in the 20th Regiment. The daughters were, 1. Anne, who did not survive infancy; 2. MARGUERITE, Countess of Blessington; 3. Ellen, married, first in 1810, to John Ilome Purvis, Esq., son of Sir Alexander Purvis, Bart.; and, secondly, in 1828, to the Right Hon. C. Manners Sutton, afterwards Viscount Canterbury; she and her husband both died in 1845; and, 4th, Mary Anne, married in 1832 to the Count de St. Marsault."

Marguerite, Countess of Blessington, born 1st September, 1789, married, first, 8th March, 1804, Maurice Baggenal Farmer, Esq., of Poplar Hall, and Laurel Grove, co. Kildare, then a Captain in the 47th Regiment; and secondly, 16th February, 1818, Charles John Earl of Blessington, who died in Paris, 25th May, 1829. The following is a list of her Ladyship's principal works, but she wrote besides several illustrated books of poetry, which are not included:—"The Magic Lantern," "Sketches and Fragments," "Tour in the Netherlands," "Conversations with Lord Byron," "The Peepers," "The Two Friends," "The Victims of Society," "The Idler in France," "The Idler in Italy," "The Governess," "Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman," "Desultory Thoughts," "The Belle of a Season," "Lottery of Life," "Meredith," "Strather," "Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre."

Lady Blessington's husband, Charles John Gardiner, second Viscount Mountjoy, and first Earl of Blessington, in the peerage of Ireland, was born on the 19th July, 1782, and died the 25th May, 1829, without male issue, when his honours became extinct. His union with the late Lady Blessington was his second marriage. His first wife was Mary Campbell, widow of Major William Browne, by whom his Lordship left issue a daughter, the Lady Harriet Anne Frances, who was married, on the 4th Dec., 1827, to Count Alfred D'Orsay, of fashionable and artistic celebrity.

The Countess of Blessington has been for years so prominent in the circles of fashion and literature, that her biography is familiar to all. She has had great and continued popularity as a poet, a novelist, and an essayist. Her life has passed in the society of the most eminent in intellect and rank; her beauty, her taste, and her fascinating manners have been the theme of a hundred writers, and the talk of Europe. After a sojourn of many years in London the Countess lately retired to the Continent. The sale of the furniture and property in her splendid residence in Kensington-Gore is but just concluded, and is, of course, in the knowledge of every one. Her Ladyship had fixed her new abode in Paris, and had taken a house there in the Rue du Cercle. Her rank, the literary fame, and her friendship with the President of the Republic gave the promise of much flattering distinction and social pleasure in the Parisian world of fashion, when the hand of death fell with awful suddenness upon her. She was seized with apoplexy on the morning of the 4th instant, and expired in the afternoon of the same day, in the arms of M. Simon, her homeopathic medical attendant.

SIR EDWARD THOMASON.

Sir EDWARD died on the 29th ult., at his residence in Warwick, in the 80th year of his age, deservedly and deeply lamented. He was an eminent medalist and manufacturer of bronzes at Birmingham, and received the honour of knighthood, 27th June, 1832, for being instrumental in improving the Arts and Manufactures of England. He was likewise a knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of Francis I. of Merit, of the Order of the

Lion of the Netherlands, of Isabel the Catholic of Spain, of the Sun and Lion of Persia, &c., and acted for upwards of 20 years as Vice-Consul for seven of the Continental powers. His name is known in literature by his "Autobiography during half a century."

Sir Edward was married to a daughter of Samuel Glover, Esq., of Abercarne.

JOHN FIELDEN, ESQ.

This eminent manufacturer made his own way to wealth and fame. He began his career of success by working at the loom with his own hands; his intelligence, industry, and perseverance soon made him a master and a man of fortune. He also became, in 1832, member for Oldham, and advocated the cause of ultra-reform in Parliament. He, however, particularly distinguished himself in his support of measures tending to ameliorate the condition of the manufacturing districts. His exertions were unceasing in regard to the memorable Ten Hours Bill, and he had the gratification of seeing, long before his death, the realisation of much that he sought for. In private life, as in public, Mr. Fielden was an amiable and benevolent man; and his loss is generally deplored. His death occurred at Todmorden, on the 28th ultimo. Mr. Fielden was member for Oldham for several years, until his recent retirement from Parliamentary life. It is, we hear, the intention of his friends and admirers to raise a monument to him in Westminster Abbey.

JOSEPH HENRY BLAKE, THIRD LORD WALLSCOURT.

At the period of his decease his Lordship had nearly completed his 52d year, having been born 2d June, 1797. He succeeded to the title as third baron at the decease of his cousin, in 1816; and married, in 1822, Elizabeth, only daughter of William Lock, Esq., of Norbury Park, Surrey, by whom he leaves issue a son—Erroll Augustus, the present Peer, born in August, 1841—and two daughters.

The late Lord Wallscourt entered the army at a very early age, and was present at the battle of New Orleans; he also served a short time in the Peninsula. Although somewhat peculiar in his habits and appearance, his gifted with great acuteness of intellect and fine feelings of philanthropy. Lord Wallscourt died at Paris, after only a few hours' illness, of Asiatic cholera, on the 27th ult.

Lordship was an accomplished gentleman, and fine feelings of philanthropy. Lord

The founder of the family of Blake, in Ireland, was Richard Blake, a soldier of fortune, who accompanied Prince John to that kingdom in 1185; and, having obtained considerable grants of land in the county of Galway, settled there. Among the more immediate ancestors of the Lords Wallscourt, the most distinguished was the Right Honourable Sir Richard Blake, of Ardfry, one of the Privy Council in the reign of Charles I., Knight of the Shire for Galway in 1639, and Speaker of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1648. The ladies of the Ardfry family were long celebrated for their beauty; and, in our own times, the hereditary loveliness of the race was remarkably seen in the late Countesses of Erroll and Cadogan—both aunts of the nobleman whose death we record.

GENERAL CHARLETON.

This gallant General was one of the oldest officers in our army: he entered the service as far back as 1772, and for the first forty years of his career he was very actively employed in the Artillery. The name of Thomas Charleton appears gazetted through every grade up to that of General, which this veteran leader attained the 10th January, 1837. General Charleton died on the 2nd instant, at his residence in Bath, in the 94th year of his age.

MADAME DORVAL.

This lady was the Mrs. Siddons of the modern French stage. While Mademoiselle Rachel distinguished herself in the impersonation of classic heroines, Madame Dorval embodied with brilliant effect the female creations of Victor Hugo, A. Dumas, and Alfred de Vigny. Her most famous character was *Marie Jeanne*. Madame Dorval died a few days ago in Paris, aged 51. She never performed in England.

THE JEPHSON STATUE AND TEMPLE,

AT LEAMINGTON.

The prominent association of Dr. Henry Jephson with the prosperity of Leamington, is familiar to every frequenter of the Spa and its picturesque locality. Some time since it was resolved to commemorate this individual contribution to the success of the town by some public testimonial; and the erection of a statue of Dr. Jephson, to be placed in a temple of suitable design, was accordingly selected as the most appropriate tribute—the cost to be defrayed by public subscription.



STATUE OF DR. JEPHSON, BY HOLLINS.

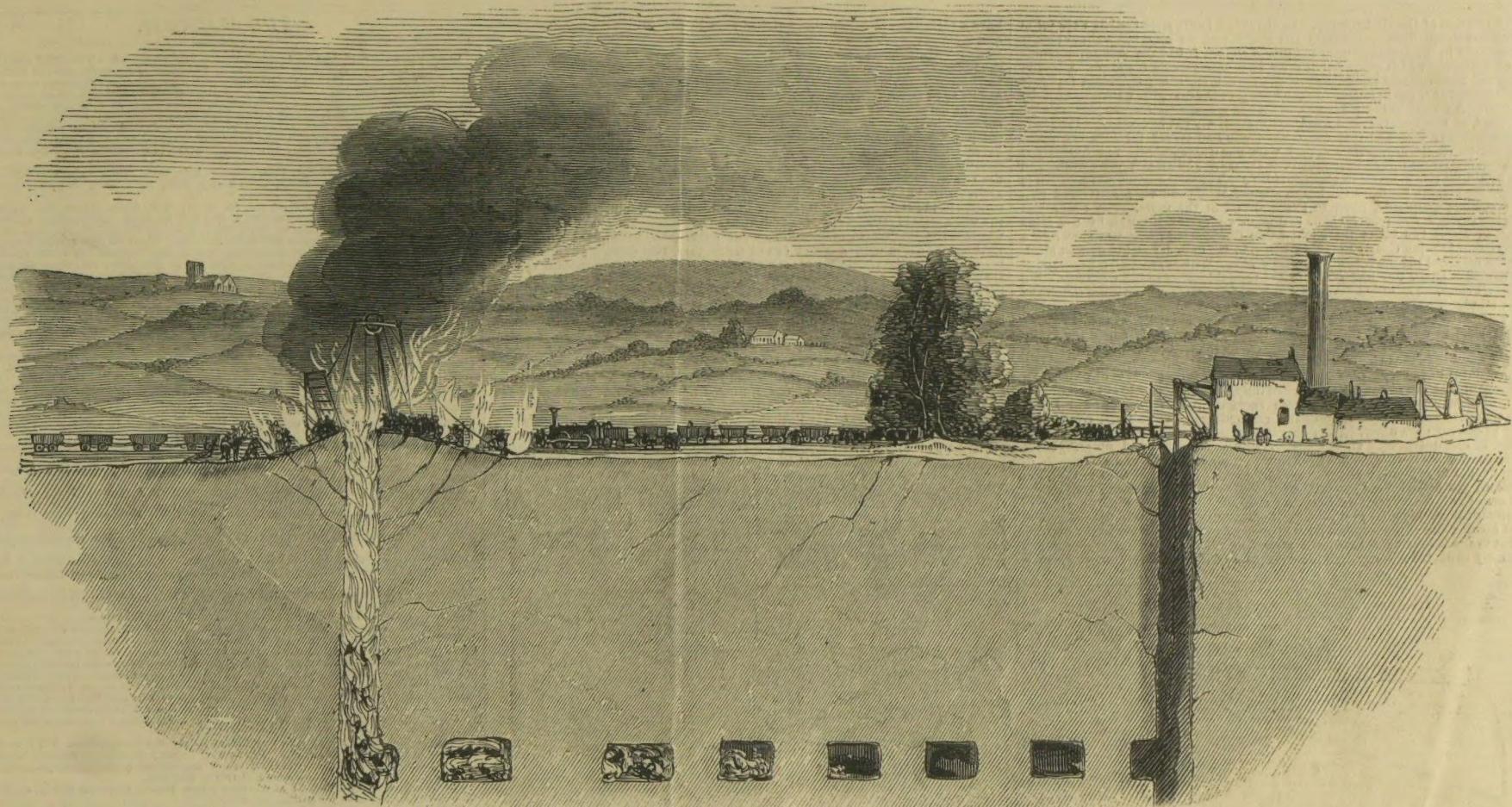
The statue has been executed by Mr. Peter Hollins, and was exhibited, in an unfinished state, last year, at the Royal Academy. The model was taken about three years since; and the likeness of the worthy physician is considered to be very truthful. Its location was decided to be in a temple of classic design, erected in the Jephson Gardens, at Leamington; and Monday, the 28th ult., was appointed for the inauguration—which took place on that day, with great eclat, to the heightening of which the fine weather largely contributed.

At noon the covering of the statue was formally removed in the temple, and it was exhibited throughout the day to great numbers of persons, in whose minds the result of the artist's labours appeared to excite unqualified admiration. At three o'clock Mr. Sergeant Adams, from the steps of the temple, delivered an address to a considerable concourse of persons, whom he congratulated upon the issue of the movement, which originated in the desire to do honour to Dr. Jephson. At six o'clock in the evening a party of about one hundred noblemen and gentlemen celebrated the event by dining together at the Regent Hotel. The chair was very ably filled by Mr. Sergeant Adams, supported by Lord Somerville and Lord Guernsey. A band of music was in attendance, and the proceedings of the evening were enlivened by the amateur vocal efforts of several gentlemen of the party. After the usual loyal and general toasts had been fittingly given and heartily received, the health of Dr. Jephson was drunk with great enthusiasm, and the company received with evident pleasure an announcement made by the chairman, that the Doctor's London medical adviser regarded as probable such an improvement of the general health of his eminent patient as would lead to a partial restoration of sight.

Independently of the large influx of visitors attracted to the Spa by the splendid public amusements already announced for the summer season, consisting of horticultural exhibitions, archery fêtes, cricket matches, musical entertainments, &c., the above ceremony drew together a large concourse of Dr. Jephson's admirers from various parts of the kingdom.



TEMPLE ERECTED IN HONOUR OF DR. JEPHSON, AT LEAMINGTON.



COAL-MINE ON FIRE AT ASTLEY, NEAR MANCHESTER.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE.

It is not often that one who has passed his early manhood amid the aristocratic influences which encompass a military officer's life in the British army, is subsequently found in the arena of politics, eagerly combatting in favour of the most advanced ideas of democratic Liberalism. Exceptions of the kind, however, do present themselves at times; and without staying to inquire whether the anomaly springs from any peculiarly full development in the temperament of the man, of the "spirit of contradiction," or from the overpowering force of strong convictions, suffice it to indicate the course of the hon. and gallant member for Middlesex as presenting a most distinguished instance of political independence of that rare character.



MR. B. OSBORNE, M.P. FOR MIDDLESEX.

The hon. gentleman is the son of Mr. Ralph Bernal, M.P. for Rochester, who has for so many years past, whenever the Whigs have been in office, discharged the important functions in the House of Commons of Chairman of Committees of the whole House on Government measures. He assumed the name of Osborne on his marriage, in 1844, with Catherine Isabella, only child and heiress of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart., a large landed proprietor in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, in Ireland. Previously, he was known in the House as Captain Bernal. He sat for the borough of Wycombe at that period, and was by no means a frequent speaker in debate; but, whenever he did address the House, it was always to the purpose, in a strain of common-sense, and with a felicitous earnestness of manner that commanded attention—his language being at times animated by a spirit of biting sarcasm against his opponents, and always evincing an increasing penchant towards ultra-Liberalism; until at length the ci-devant Aide-de-Camp of the Marquis of Normanby stood forth one of the most prominent in the ranks of the Radical members of the House. Accordingly, at the general elections in 1847, when the Middlesex Reformers resolved on having their county represented by two liberals, Mr. Osborne appeared to them the fittest man to represent their views, in conjunction with Lord Robert Grosvenor; and, after a smart contest, they succeeded in returning their man, and ousting the Conservative candidate, Colonel Thomas Wood, by a considerable majority.

Since then Mr. Osborne has advanced rapidly on the path upon which he had already entered, being a constant speaker on the leading topics of the day. When the House resolves itself into Committee of Supply, there are few items among the estimates for the public expenditure in which an abuse can be detected, that escape his caustic attention. In general debates, it is not his usage to "come out" with a set prepared speech, so much as to rise with all the impromptu of a practised debater, and boldly attack the positions of some one or two of the leading previous speakers on the other side, while, at the same time, he urges his own views with forcible argument, with apt, and often quaint, illustration, and with a readiness of manner and matter which tells effectively against his opponents. His speech on Tuesday night in support of Mr. Hume's motion for Parliamentary Reform was an instance of that mode of address, though by no means so clever as many previous efforts of the same kind. Following Sir George Grey and Lord John Russell, he assailed what he regarded as their abandonment of their former liberal principles. He said, "It could not have escaped the observation of the House, and would not of the people, that the opposition to the motion had come, with one exception, not

from the hereditary enemies of reform on the other side, but from the gentlemen who now occupied the Treasury bench. They had climbed into power on the credit of what had been done by the hon. member for Montrose and those who had been stigmatized as men of narrow and confined minds. With respect to the speech of the Secretary for the Home Department, there had, since the days of Julian the Apostate been no such conversion recorded in history. The right hon. gentleman voted for the ballot in 1842, but in 1849, when he was reminded of his vote, he said he was so convinced by the arguments against that measure that he voted against it. Thus history told them that Julian put on the garb of a monk whilst he practised paganism, but when he arrived at the supreme power he laughed at and persecuted Christianity. The last speech they had heard was a melancholy exhibition. What were the arguments of the noble Lord? He merely appealed to the conservative fears of the old women of this country. He said that the National Debt was to be attacked. What did the noble Lord say himself respecting the National Debt in his famous work on the Constitution. In that book he said that the Constitution was never fixed; but now he said it was a fixed and venerable Constitution. He stated that the National Debt had been the great cause of the taxation of the country; and, therefore, that if despotism were to be established in England it must begin by destroying the National Debt, the people, possibly, being willing to part with their liberties in exchange for a diminished pressure of taxation. How did such views tally with those now expressed by the noble Lord? The attempt to terrify those sensitive persons the fundholders was a 'weak invention of the enemy.' The Whig party were notoriously more aristocratic at all times, more anti-liberal in reality than those who avowedly opposed liberal principles. They might, for a purpose, have given station and power to those who rose from the people; but those whom they so patronised, in the words of Swift,

Forget the dunghill where they grew,
And think themselves the Lord knows who.

If he might offer any advice to those men of narrow and contracted minds, the free-traders, it would be that they should make a stand, separate themselves from that party which had proved itself an incubus on the country, and take the position which their talents would command. The noble lord would be left to declaim to empty benches, while they were carried into power on the shoulders of the people."

Mr. Osborne, besides acting in concert with the Free-Traders and political and financial reformers, has also taken up, on his own account, the vexed question of the Temporalities of the Irish Church, which for so many years was made the subject of an annual motion by the late Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. Ward, then the independent member for Sheffield. He has on the paper at present a notice of motion for a Committee of the whole House on the question: whether his efforts to obtain a different settlement of the matter from that now existing will be more successful than those of his predecessor, it would be useless to speculate. The subject is a good one for a "Tribune of the People," but the difficulties to be encountered are gigantic.

A COAL-MINE ON FIRE.

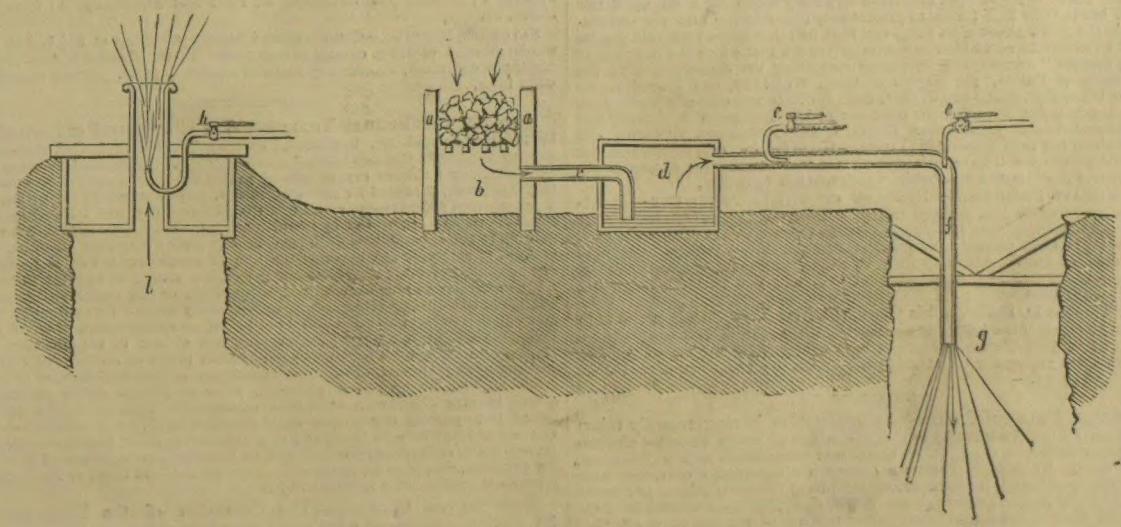
ABOUT five weeks since Mr. John Darlington, of the Astley and Tyldesley Collieries, near Manchester, addressed to the *Times* journal a letter, detailing the successful result of an experiment made to put out a coal-mine on fire. The importance and interest of the result has induced us to illustrate its stages with the accompanying Engravings, which represent instantly to the eye the most prominent features of the letter.

Mr. Darlington states that on Monday morning, April 30, one of his coal-mines at Astley was discovered to be on fire, and had spread to such an alarming extent as to prevent all access by the usual shafts. Mr. Darlington continues: "We immediately put out all the fires about the works, and requested the cottagers in the neighbourhood to do the same, for fear of an explosion. The plan of procedure in such cases (which happen more frequently than those un-

acquainted with collieries suppose) is, first, to stop down all openings into the mine, so as to prevent any access of the atmosphere. If, after some time, the fire is found not extinguished, the only alternative is to fill the mine with water from some source in the neighbourhood. In the absence of a sufficient reservoir of water, the pumps are stopped, and the water allowed to accumulate from the natural drainings, generally an unsatisfactory and slow process. In the former plan, notwithstanding every precaution is taken in sealing the shafts, it is found by experience that air in small quantities will be drawn through the stoppings and fissures of the earth, sufficient to keep up a slow state of combustion for a very long period. We have proof of this in many cases occurring in this neighbourhood. In the extensive collieries worked by Lord Bradford, at Bolton, the mine has been on fire nearly two years. When the fire happened, it was sealed up for some months; but on opening it, the fire was still found burning. The pits were again immediately sealed up, and left to remain for twice the former period. On opening the mine at this time, the fire burst out as before. It was again closed, and so remains to this day. At the collieries of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley, one of the mines took fire about the same time; it was treated in the same way; it is still burning; and, at this moment, his Lordship is about to turn in the Bridgewater Canal. In the Patriot Colliery, the deepest mine in this county, a fire broke out in the upper part of the workings, which baffled every attempt to extinguish it, and it is now stopped up and abandoned. At Mr. Blundell's colliery, at Blackrod, in this district, the pits were opened after being closed some time, on account of fire, when a fearful explosion took place, and did considerable mischief to the workings. The fire burned with greater intensity than ever; the flames rose out of the mines and set fire to the head-gear, and burned so fiercely within the pit that it actually melted the iron tram-wheels. In this case the river Douglas was eventually turned into the workings."

In the above case, Mr. Darlington instantly sealed up the mine; yet fire-damp issued from every crevice about the stoppings, and through orifices in the earth, in such quantities that the safety-lamps took fire at a considerable distance. "In this state of things (continues Mr. Darlington) I wrote to Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, whose application of high-pressure steam to the ventilation of coal-mines is exciting so much interest, stating the case, and asking if he thought he could point out any plan by high-pressure steam exhaustion, or otherwise, likely to be of service. Mr. Gurney immediately came down; and, after well investigating the conditions, in consultation with us, proposed to fill the mine with carbonic acid, azote, or some other extinguishing and incombustible gas. This, at first, appeared to us impracticable, and the immense quantities required to fill the galleries and lateral workings, together above three miles in length, too expensive, if it were possible to obtain it, to warrant the proposition. He, however, soon set us right. He said azote, or nitrogen, might be obtained from the winds of heaven; and carbonic acid from the coals lying waste about the pit, assisted by a little charcoal and lime; air would be deprived of its oxygen by being passed through burning charcoal, coke, and small coal, and the azote set free. In short, the product of this combustion would be the choke, or black damp, known in mines.

"We immediately built a furnace of brickwork four feet square, at a safe distance from the downcast shaft. To the ashpit, in every other respect made tight, an iron cylinder 13 inches in diameter was connected, and made to terminate at an elbow under water in a close tank partly filled. With the upper part of this tank, above water, another pipe was connected and carried through the stopping of the downcast pit. A powerful steam jet was made to work between the furnace and the tank, which drew the air down through the fire, and forced it through the water. A second jet was placed in the cylinder at the top of the downcast shaft, and made to draw the choke-damp from the tank, and force it into the pit. At the other or upcast shaft we placed a jet in a cylinder connected through the stopping, and made to exhaust from the shaft beneath, so as to assist the compressing jets, and draw the choke-damp through the galleries between them. The apparatus thus fitted, as soon as the fire had burnt up, was set in action. In order to test the effect of the choke-damp, we placed some burning tow, moistened with spirits of turpentine, into it. The flame was as instantly extinguished as if placed in water. It was thus tested in the cylinder, as it passed from the ash-pit, before coming to the jet; also in the tank and second cylinder, with similar results. This was satisfactory evidence of the per-



SECTION OF THE APPARATUS FOR EXTINGUISHING A COAL-MINE ON FIRE.

fect formation of the choke-damp. In about two hours after the jets were set in action fire-damp disappeared from the shafts, and we observed a slight cloudy appearance in the escape from the upcast shaft. It had the sulphurous smell of choke-damp, which pervaded the air to a considerable distance. A safety-lamp was now brought and placed in the upcast cylinder; it became instantly extinguished as if put in water. For this purpose the draughts were momentarily shut off. A bright burning fire of charcoal, in a chafing-dish, was placed in the escapage at the cylinder, and was also immediately extinguished. These facts were conclusive evidence that the choke-damp had passed through the mine. The period of its appearance agreed with our calculations. The quantity of choke-damp forced through the mine was about 6000 cubic feet per minute, and this would fill the galleries in about that time. The choke-damp was allowed to remain for several hours, at the termination of which we were convinced that all fire, however intense, must be extinguished in the mine. The connection with the furnace was now broken, and fresh air driven through by the same jets. In about two hours the choke-damp disappeared; this was shown by a safety-lamp burning clearly in the escapage, in the cylinder at the upcast shaft.

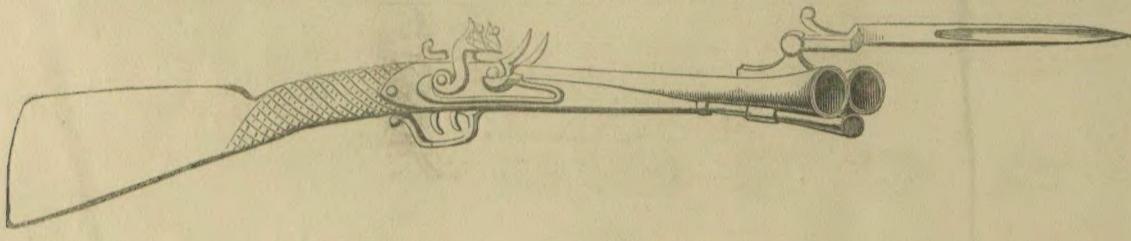
"We regarded the mine now as perfectly safe. With several men I descended the downcast shaft, 390 feet deep, to the tunnel leading to the workings. We found all clear. The exhausting jet was kept up, drawing fresh air through the mine all night. The next day, several workmen went down and passed through the workings, and found all clear and safe. Their report was particularly favourable. In no part of the mine could they perceive any fire, and the action of the single jet in the upcast is described by them as passing a current with greater speed than the furnace (which is pronounced to be the most effectual one in the county) had ever before done in this or any of the other mines of which I am the proprietor. The result has occasioned the greatest interest in our neighbourhood. Never was an experiment more successful. A gigantic power under such complete control, fighting with the elements, and, as it were, compelling them to destroy each other. The application of high-pressure steam to the ventilation of coal-mines may effect a greater protection to life and property; but we regard this application as little inferior to the coal trade, and a triumph of science equal to any of the present day. The steam jet is now used to ventilate the mine; the galleries are perfectly clear, and the men are working with naked candles. In all the progressive stages of coal-mining, but more particularly of the present time, when we find that, by the ingenuity of scientific developments, it has become one of the most prodigious sources of wealth, not only to the capitalist, but to the labouring artisan, the uncertain value of mineral property has invariably thwarted and repulsed the enterprise of the nation. To-day we may

have a remunerative adventure, watched over by the genius of revealed theory and practice; while to-morrow may discover it has become the element of wholesale destruction to life, or a wreck of private hazard and national wealth. This experiment goes far to remove the impending danger, and render those difficulties which hitherto have been insuperable easy to be overcome, and at so trifling a cost, as to be within reach of the smallest capitalist.

"The simplicity of the experiment is only surpassed by its novelty; and the success is unquestionably the most perfect that any single demonstration could possibly have produced. The advantages are more numerous than we can here detail. Supposing an ordinary fire requires the shafts to be sealed for two months, what is the proprietor to do in the meantime, if he cannot reduce the fire to a given space in the mine? His connexions in trade, if not entirely lost, are restricted and broken; his mine injured and consumed; and the working colliers left to starve out the interim. His annual rents, interest of capital, and the more serious disbursements of incidental expenses, fall heavily upon him; whereas the immediate application of our experiment would put the mine in a working condition with a delay of not more than two days. These facts are brought before the public for the benefit of all classes, being a public remedy for a national loss. To the untiring energy of Mr. Gurney are we indebted for them. He voluntarily tendered his services; and, owing to his ability, the mineral property of this kingdom has been insured against the destructive element of fire, and consequently made a safer investment for capital. I may add, the expense of this experiment was trifling compared to the inconvenience, delay, and cost of letting in water to fill the mine and pumping it out again, being not more than as many pence as the other would have been pounds."

We have much pleasure in acknowledging our obligation to Mr. Gurney, for the readiness with which he has enabled our artist to illustrate the experiment, by furnishing us with the requisite sketches—one showing a sectional view of the mine, and the other the extinguishing apparatus. It is hoped that this illustration of the means may lead to its general adoption. Its necessity was extraordinarily proved by an occurrence immediately after the date of Mr. Darlington's letter, and which he thus notices in a postscript:

"Since writing the above, the extensive mines worked by Messrs. Ackers, Whitley, and Co., near Leigh, have caught fire, owing to the carelessness of the man employed to keep up the furnace, and the shafts are at this moment sealed up. The fire was so intense that it had consumed the horse trees supporting the lower lift of pumps, which fell down the pit before the sealing was made. The proprietors have, at present, only resorted to the old plan of closing up the shafts."



THE STANFIELD HALL MURDERS.

In our Journal for May 26 we briefly recorded the finding of "the only link wanting to complete the chain of evidence" against Rush—a bell-mouthed double-barrelled blunderbuss, to which fits exactly the ramrod found at Stanfield Hall on the night of the murder of Messrs. Jerry.

Upon reading this statement in the *Times*, it occurred to Mr. John W. P. Field, of the firm of Parker, Field, and Sons, gun-makers, 233, High Holborn, that a

man exactly answering Rush's description bought such a gun of him on the 13th of July last; and feeling quite convinced that the gun found was that which he had sold, and feeling further, that it was Rush who bought it, Mr. Field immediately wrote to Sir J. Boileau on the subject, and described the gun exactly; and on the following day Colonel Oakes brought the gun found at Potash for Mr. Field to see, and it proved to be that which he sold. The person who bought it had a stick made for making cartridges, was shown the manner of making them, and was also supplied with slugs, flints, &c. The gun is a flint double-barrelled bayonet blunderbuss, of which an outline is annexed.

IRELAND.

THE CHOLERA.—At a meeting of the Sanitary Association, held on Monday last, Sir E. Borrough, the chairman, made the following report on the subject of cholera in Dublin:—"In the Kilmainham Hospital, up to the 28th of May (he said), there were admitted 62 cases; of these, there had been 27 deaths, 40 recovered, and there remained in hospital 29 on that day, 4th of June. In the Brunswick-street Hospital, there were in hospital on the 28th of May 10 patients; admitted since 26; of these, 9 died, 13 recovered, and 14 still remained in hospital. In the North Union he was glad to say that the absurd inclination to afford reports to the public of the state and progress of the disease no longer existed. It was incomprehensible why the North Union guardians should have so long continued to countenance so mischievous a line of conduct; but now he was happy to say that the board at length recognised the feasibility of furnishing to the Association correct reports of the aspect and character of the epidemic in the North Union. In the Green-street Hospital there were remaining, on the 28th of May, 27 cases; admitted since, 59 cases; deaths, 30; remaining in hospital, 36. The entire number of cases admitted into Green-street Hospital since its opening was 183; of these, there had been 80 deaths, 67 recovered, and remaining now in hospital, 36." The chairman observed that the cholera, he regretted to say, was on the increase in the city. In the 2d or Queen's Regiment of Foot there had been 51 cases, and of these 27 ended fatally. The disease broke out among the men in Ship-street Barracks, and had followed them to their quarters in the Park. The deaths occurred amongst young and able men, with two exceptions.

DUBLIN GARRISON.—The force now stationed in Dublin consists of one troop of Royal Horse Artillery, six companies of Royal Artillery, three cavalry regiments, six regiments of infantry, 800 enrolled pensioners, and the staff of the Dublin City Militia; making an effective strength of 6750 men.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK ELECTION.—The election for a representative, in the room of Mr. Smith O'Brien, took place on Friday week, in the Court-house of Limerick. In consequence of the retirement of Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. Samuel Dickson was returned without opposition. His policy is, "measures, not men."

THE MEMORIAL ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PRISONERS.—The deputation appointed to present the National Memorial (signed by 150,000 persons) in favour of the State prisoners, proceeded for that purpose, on Tuesday afternoon, to the Vice-Regal Lodge, in the Park, when the Lord Mayor read and presented the document; to which his Excellency returned the following reply:—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen.—From the moment when the sentence of the law was pronounced upon the prisoners, on whose behalf you have addressed me, I have felt bound to give the most anxious consideration to the unhappy condition in which they were placed, so far as I could pay regard to their condition, consistently with the obligations imposed on me in the exercise of those powers and prerogatives of the Crown with which I am invested. I have felt deeply concerned for the unfortunate situation of men whose lives are forfeited to the laws of their country; but an imperative duty compels me to look to the nature and character of the crime of which they have been convicted—to the circumstances preceding and attending it—and, above all, to the consequences which might have resulted from its temporary success. I cannot disregard matters unfortunately too notorious: the disturbance of the public peace, the dislocation of society for many weeks throughout an extensive district, the armed opposition to the constituted authorities of the realm, the serious loss of life among the poor misguided followers of the prisoners—the utter havoc which seemed, for a brief time, impending over many parts of the country from their wild and desperate proceedings—their avowed rebellion and treason against her Majesty, and her rights to the Crown and Sovereignty of Ireland. I fully appreciate the motives of humanity which have prompted this appeal, but in reply to it I have at present only to assure you that the Government, in the performance of its duty, can have no other desire than that justice should be administered without any severity beyond that which the interests of society demand." Among the gentlemen composing the deputation were the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Mayors of Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Bart., and J. Butt, Esq., Q.C. It was officially notified on the same day to Mr. Marquis, the Governor of the Richmond Bridewell, that the sentence of death passed upon Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue, had been commuted to transportation for life. It is understood that the State prisoners will leave this country for their destination abroad in the *Stomstaunt Elphinstone* convict-ship, which will sail forthwith.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT.—A letter was, on Saturday last, received in Dublin from Sir Lucius O'Brien, now in London, announcing that the decision of the Cabinet on the case of the State prisoners has been officially communicated to him. The sentence pronounced at Clonmel, on Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue, had been commuted to transportation for life, and Van Diemen's Land will be their destination.

Mr. Thomas D. Reilly, in his paper, the *New York People*, of the 12th May, avows himself the author of the article in the *United Irishman*, written after the French revolution, about erecting barricades, ripping up streets, &c., and which was principally relied on by the Crown for the conviction of John Mitchell for felony.

FOREIGN PLAYING-CARDS.—An importation having recently taken place from France of a quantity of playing-cards, which were imported into this country for the express purpose of being sent immediately to San Francisco, California, and for that purpose were entered for exportation only, they were seized by the officers of the revenue, on account of not being printed or marked as required by law. The law requires that foreign playing-cards shall have the name and place of residence of the maker printed or marked on one card of every pack, by virtue of the Act 9 Geo. IV., cap. 18, sec. 33, which is still in force. The parties have subsequently applied to the Lords of the Treasury for the release of the cards, as the informality had arisen from ignorance of the British law on the part of the shipper abroad, and that at least the cards should not be altogether retained as a seizure by the Crown, and destroyed, but allowed to be returned to the place of original shipment. This application has been acceded to by their Lordships.

On Tuesday, the farmers and gentry of Bucks presented a handsome silver cup to W. Selby Lowndes, Esq., the master of the Windsor Hunt.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The effect of the abundance of unemployed money upon the price of Government securities is (Exchequer Bills and India Bonds excepted) neutralised by the increasing complication of European politics. This fact displays itself more strongly every day. The purchases made in the English funds on behalf of the public are on the most limited scale, arising from an indisposition to invest at the present prices, under existing circumstances. During the past week, quotations have been nearly all dependent upon speculative operations. Consols on Monday opened with some firmness, at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92, and a push was made by the party for the rise, which advanced the price to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, and again on Tuesday to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. This was not, however, supported; and the closing quotation was 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, followed by a reaction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Wednesday, Consols marking 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. The protracted difficulties arising from the French interference with Rome, coupled with the price of French *rentes*, coming worse from Paris, was the cause of this sudden decline. Flatness again prevailed on Thursday, with a most limited amount of business, the greater number of the members of the Stock Exchange finding Ascot most attractive. The notice of reduction in the rate of interest on India Bonds has not affected the price of those securities, and Exchequer Bills continue steady at previous rates. At the close of the week the market was dull, with Bank Stock, 195; Reduced, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 30 years, October 10, 1859, 8 5-16; Ditto, 30 years, January, 1860, 8 13-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 71 p.; Consols for Account, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, £1000, Juns, 48 p.; £500, June, 45 p.

The Portuguese Financial agency have advertised payment of the tenth half-year instalment of the Annuities, 1843, on and after Thursday, the 14th; also, the dividends for the second half-year, 1847; as well as the debentures of the December and January "emissions;" of which 75 per cent. will be paid in cash, and the remainder in debentures, to create a Three per Cent. stock. In the Foreign Market business continues limited, Mexican being the only security in which any decided change has occurred. Alarm for future dividends has depressed the price about 1 per cent. since last week. The last quotations of actual bargains are—For Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 36; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 29; Ex Coupons, Account, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese, Converted, Five per Cent., 26; Ditto, Four per Cent., 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish, Five per Cent., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Three per Cent., 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guilders, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The last account in the Share Market proving to have been a *bear*, prices made some slight advance previously to its final close. When, however, Consols receded on Wednesday, the Share Market also declined, and prices continue heavy, as the accompanying list will show:—Aberdeen, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bristol and Exeter, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buckinghamshire, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Caledonian, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chester and Holyhead, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto New Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d.; Eastern Union, Class A (late E. U. Shares), Script, Six per Cent., 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Lancashire, Six per Cent. Preference Quarters, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Extension, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifths, 15; Ditto, New, £17, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hull and Selby, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds and Bradford, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds and Thirsk, 20; London and North Western, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, Quarters, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Shropshire Union, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 30; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Boulogne and Amiens, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, 9; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3; Paris and Strasbourg, 4; Rouen and Havre, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened heavily yesterday at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, but afterwards receded to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing at that price. In the Foreign Market Mexican continued depressed, without any material change in price. Shares were at previous rates.

ABOLITION OF SUNDAY TRADING.—The bill prepared and brought in by Mr. Henley and Mr. Brotherton, entitled "A Bill to prevent unnecessary Sunday Trading in the Metropolis," provides that no person shall hold any market, or sell, or hawk, or cry, or offer or expose for sale, any goods on a Sunday, and that goods, if offered for sale on that day, may be seized by the police, and, if not claimed before twelve o'clock in the following day, and 1s. paid as a fine, the same may be disposed of by the magistrates. The second clause enacts that nothing in the act contained shall prevent any person hawking or selling milk, or fruit, or pastry, or any beverage the sale of which does not require a license, or newspaper or other periodicals, or any person selling or causing to be sold meat or fish before nine o'clock in the morning, or any person selling cooked meat, tea, or coffee, or other articles of food ready dressed for immediate use or consumption within any coffee-shop, cook-shop, or eating-house, or other place, before ten o'clock in the morning, or after one o'clock in the afternoon, or to lodgers or other persons residing upon any such premises during any period of the day, or any chemist, druggist, or apothecary selling medicines, or drugs, or other articles for medicinal purposes, or any person selling articles required in case of sickness or sudden emergency. Nothing in the act contained is to prevent any person selling cooked meat, or other ready-dressed victuals or provisions, on board any steam-packet or other vessel, or within any tavern, hotel, club-house, public-house, or beer-shop, to be consumed in or upon the premise, except so far as the selling any such cooked meat, or ready-dressed victuals or provisions, is prohibited by law.

NEW SILVER COINAGE.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Shell have introduced a bill which extends the provisions of the 56th George III., cap. 68, relating to the silver coinage of the realm. The bill provides that, from and after the passing of the act, it may be lawful for her Majesty's Worker and Master of the Mint, at her Majesty's Mint in London, to coin any silver bullion which shall be delivered at the Mint, into silver coins of a standard and fineness of 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of fine silver, and 18 pennyweights of alloy in the pound troy, and in weight after the rate of 66s. to every pound troy.

The parties have subsequently applied to the Lords of the Treasury for the release of the cards, as the informality had arisen from ignorance of the British law on the part of the shipper abroad, and that at least the cards should not be altogether retained as a seizure by the Crown, and destroyed, but allowed to be returned to the place of original shipment. This application has been acceded to by their Lordships.

Mr. Timothy Tyrrell, the solicitor to the late City Sewers Commission has been elected to the office of solicitor under the new bill.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited supply of English wheat—1610 quarters—has reached us, comparatively, during the present week. The quantity on offer to-day was trifling in the extreme; nevertheless, the demand for all descriptions was in a very depressed state, at barely Monday's quotations, and a total clearance was not effected. The imports of foreign wheat have been confined to 2950 quarters. The finest picked samples sold at full prices. To effect sales of the inferior kinds lower rates must have been submitted to. Grinding barley steady, at full currencies. Malting and distilling sorts were neglected. So little was done in malt that the quotations were almost nominal. The continued influx of foreign oats produced a heavy oat trade, at 6d per quarter less money. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour as last advised.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1610; barley, 190; malt, 3250; oats, 4630; flour, 2720. Irish 3000, —. Foreign: wheat, 2550; barley, 3160; malt, —; oats, 22,110 quarters;

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 47s; ditto, white, 42s to 53s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 45s; ditto, white, 43s to 47s; rye, 22s to 25s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 27s; malting ditto, 28s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt; 58s to 59s; brown ditto, 60s to 58s; Kent and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 14s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 18s; ditto, white, 15s to 18s; tick beans, new, 28s to 31s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 26s to 27s; boilers, 28s to 33s per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 44s; Suffolk, 34s to 35s; Norfolk, 35s to 36s; —. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s.

The Seed Market.—Cannary seed is held at very high prices. In other articles exceedingly little business is doing.

Linen, English, sowing, 54 to 59s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 35s to 46s; Hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter; Cossack, 16s to 20s per quarter. Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white mustard, 6s to 10s. Turnips, 6s to 8s per barrel. English Rapeseed, new, 232 to 236 per bushel of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 28 10s to 210s; ditto, foreign, 20s to 28 per bushel of ten quarters. Linseed oil, 24 15s to 25 10s per barrel. Canary, 12s to 18s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7*1*/*2*d; of household do, to 6d per lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.</

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. D. V."—You allude, we presume, to an end-game in the last number of "La Régence," between MM. Kieseritzky and Schrödinger. The pieces stand thus:—White: King at his Kt 5th; R at K Kt 4th; Kt at K B 6th; P at K Kt 6th. Black: King at his 2d; Q at K Kt 2d; Ps at Q Kt 2d and Q R 2d. In this position White (M. K.) had to play, and won the game.

"President" Club.—Immediate application should be made for the back volumes of the Chess Player's Chronicle to Hastings, the original publisher, in Carey-street, as many are nearly out of print.

X. Y. Z."—1. Mr. Kling's collection of Chess Problems is published by Hurst, of King William-street, Strand. 2. The never-to-be-forgotten combat betwixt La Bourdonnais and M'Donnell took place in 1834.

"E. H. G."—It shall be re-examined.

"C. J. B."—Much too obvious.

"A. A."—A moment's reflection would have shown your error, which originates in forgetfulness that your third move exposes the White King to check from the adverse Bishop.

"F. G. R."—They are not forgotten.

"M." Edinburgh.—See the diagram of the position of the game between London and Amsterdam in our paper of May the 5th.

"Tyro."—Our proposed solution in three moves holds good. There is no Pawn on the Q's Rook's side to capture the Rook.

"W. G."—We purposely altered the conditions of Enigma No. 448, and you will find we were right in doing so, as mate can be effected in four moves.

"P." Brighton.—The second selection shall receive due attention. See notice to

"X. Y. Z."

"Dudu."—It is under consideration.

Solutions by "E. W. B." "F. R. S." "G. T." "R. A." "F. N. V." "S. U." Derevan, are correct. Those by "C. C." "Phiz" "M. E. R." "A. A." are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 279.

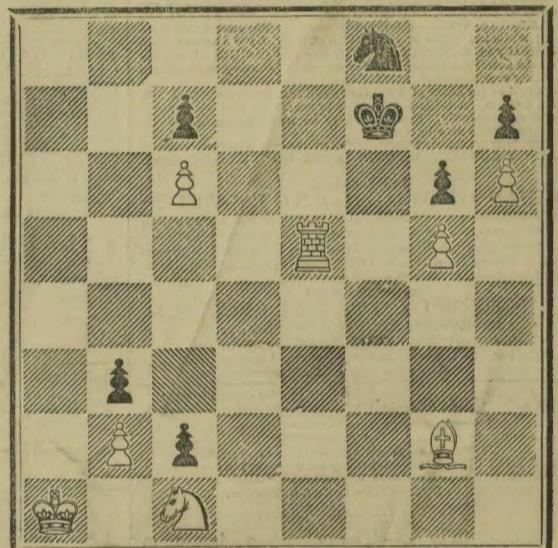
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes Kt (ch)	K to Q B 4th (best)	4. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	R takes Kt (best)
2. R to Q B 3d (ch)	P takes R	5. Kt to Q B 7th	Anything
3. P to Q 4th (ch)	P takes P (in passing)	6. Q or Kt mates	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 280.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 6th	K R to his 5th (best)	(dis ch)	K to B 4h
2. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 7th	4. Kt takes P (ch)	K to B 3d
3. B to Q Kt 8th	Mate	5. B to Q Kt 5th	Mate

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.
WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).
34. P takes P P takes P
Amsterdam to play.

PROBLEM NO. 281.
By OMICRON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in seven moves.

CHESS TOURNAMENT AT PARIS.

A contest of some interest to the amateurs of Chess has lately come off in the French metropolis, between eight frequenters of the celebrated Café de la Régence, and eight players of the Cercle des Échecs. The combatants selected for the occasion were:—

CAFÉ.	CERCLE.	CAFÉ.	CERCLE.
1. M. Saborio opposed to M. Lemaitre	2. —	5. M. Preti opposed to M. Devinck	6. —
2. —Christoph	—Guibert	6. —Garcin	—Crampe
3. —Warnet	—Marguerite	7. —Des Guis	—Pujo
4. —Vaucovert	—Laroche	8. —Seguin	—Delannoy

We are precluded, by the limits of our allotted space, from detailing the particulars of the struggle. It must suffice to say that the well-practised habitus of the Café had the advantage, six out of their eight competitors—viz. MM. Saborio, Warnet, Saborio, Chiroph, Preti, and Des Guis—being proclaimed victorious, and entitled to the prizes.

The two following are among the best of the games with which we have been favoured, up to this time; in a few days, when the remainder reaches us, we trust to select some of greater interest, and a higher order of play:—

ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

(Played between M. Saborio and M. le Dr. Laroche.)

WHITE (M. S.)	BLACK (M. le Dr. L.)	WHITE (M. S.)	BLACK (M. le Dr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to Q R 3d (b)	P to Q Kt 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. K to B Q 2d	Q to K 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	15. Q to her 3d	K Kt to B 3d
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	16. K to B 2d	Castles (e)
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	17. K Kt to his 6th	Q to her 2d
6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	18. Kt takes R	K takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	19. Q R to K Sq	P to Q Kt 5th
8. K Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th	20. P takes P (d)	Q Kt takes Q Kt P
9. P to K Kt 3d	P to K B 3d	21. Q to her B 4th (e)	Q Kt takes Q Kt P
10. K Kt to B 4th	K Kt to his sq	22. Q Kt to Q 5th (f)	Kt takes K P (ch)
11. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to K Kt 2d	23. K to B sq	Kt takes B (ch)
12. Q B to K 3d	P to Q R 3d (a)	24. R takes Kt	Kt to Q 7th (ch)
		And White surrendered.	

(a) This is feeble play. Black should rather have brought a leading piece into action.
(b) K to B 2d appears a preferable move.

(c) A serious oversight indeed. He ought to have played out his Q B, and then have Castles on the Q's side.

(d) Subjecting himself to attack without any necessity whatever for doing so. Why not have played the Kt to Q 5th?

(e) K to her 2d would obviously have cost White a piece; and if Q to her sq Black must always have gained a Pawn.

(f) This loses him the game!

CENTRE GAMBIT.

(Played between M. Warnet and M. le Dr. Laroche.)

WHITE (M. W.)	BLACK (M. le Dr. L.)	WHITE (M. W.)	BLACK (M. le Dr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. K B to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to B 2d (a)
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	9. K Kt to Kt 5th	Castles (b)
3. K Kt to B 3d	K B to Q Kt 5th	10. Q to K R 5th	P to K R 3d
	(ch)	11. Kt takes K B P	Q to her 2d
4. P to Q B 3d	P takes P	12. Kt takes K R P	
5. P takes P	K B to Q B 4th	(double ch)	K to B 2d
6. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3d	13. Kt to K Kt 8th—checkmate.	
7. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th		

(a) Badly played. From this point White obtains an overpowering attack.

(b) Making bad worse. In similar situations the best resource is throwing forward the Pawn to Q 4th.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 452.—By an Oxford Undergraduate—G. S. J.

White: K at his Kt 6th, Q at her 8th, R at Q Kt sq, B at K Kt sq and Q Kt 7th, Kt at K 3d, Ps at Q B 2d and Q R 6th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K B 5th, R at Q B 5th and Q Kt 3d, B at K Kt 7th, Kts at K 6th and K 3d; Ps at Q B 6th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 6th.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 453.—By E. H. G.

White: K at Q B 3d, B at K B 3d, Kt at K 3d, and P at Q 2d.

Black: K at Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

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THE STORM AT KENTISH-TOWN, ON TUESDAY.

VIOLENT THUNDER-STORM ON TUESDAY.

ON Tuesday afternoon the metropolis and suburbs were visited by a terrific storm, which was very severely felt in Kentish-Town, the locality of the accompanying illustration. Here the lightning struck a remarkably fine old elm, which had long sheltered the tavern known as "the Assembly Rooms." Some of the larger limbs of the tree were struck to the ground, and nearly fell upon a man who was passing.

The meteorological report of Tuesday is briefly as follows:—The temperature was exceedingly oppressive, the thermometer rising to above 80 degrees in the shade. The sun during the former part of the day shone forth brilliantly, and the sky was clear. About 2 P.M., however, a slight breeze sprang up, and shortly after heavy lead-coloured clouds came from the south-west, and the parts of London over which they passed were visited by a mingled shower of hail and rain of a very violent character. The hailstones, or rather cubes of ice, were occasionally as large as walnuts.

Much damage was done by the violence of the storm. Baron Rothschild, of

the Royal Exchange, was struck by a large cube of ice, which passed through his coat and vest, and struck him on the head, causing a slight contusion.

Mr. Day, of Hammersmith, had many smashed; and a great number of private dwellings around Turnham Green, Acton, &c., had the windows broken. Some of the hailstones were nearly two inches long, and of an uneven oblong shape.

THAMES REGATTA.—The days originally fixed by the committee of management were the 26th and 27th of June; but, in consequence of the want of funds, the 10th and 11th July were afterwards substituted. This arrangement, however, being very inconvenient to the members of the Oxford University Boat Club, who were anxious to row at this regatta, that at Henley being held during the Oxford Term, the committee have determined that the days originally fixed shall be adhered to, and in doing so they have trusted to the liberality of the public to place the necessary funds at their disposal.

OPENING OF VAUXHALL GARDENS.

On Monday night, this resort, of olden celebrity—which rumour has so often disparked, and even built upon—was opened for the season, with the unusual auspices of fine weather. The "Royal property" has passed to a new management, who have shown great taste in various improvements throughout the grounds. Indeed, so numerous are the changes, that Vauxhall appears in a sort of rejuvenescence, or *renaissance*; its charms reminding one of Walpole's huckaback beauties, that never wear out. Thus, we have the extension of the Italian Walk, with its sculptures—a beautiful addition, of which we said something last week. The "60,000 additional lamps" is no longer speaking by the bill: the fireworks are unusually brilliant: in short, the fairy place is fresh and sparkling with novelty at every turn.

The entertainments on Monday commenced with a vocal and instrumental concert, conducted by Mr. A. Lee: the National Anthem followed the opening portion, and was loudly applauded. The singing of Lindpaintner's "Standard-bearer" by Mr. G. A. Irving, a youthful vocalist, was very favourably received; and Mr. Ross's comic songs were much enjoyed: for Vauxhall must have its drolleries as well as its elegance.

At the termination of the first part of the concert, the equestrian performances commenced in the Rotunda Theatre, where young Hernandez appeared with his somersaults, flying leaps, and elegant evolutions. M. Auriol, the "Prince of Clowns," also went through certain "impossible" performances; one of which—the Bottle Feat—we have illustrated. First, our Parisian *drôle* places about a dozen wine-bottles upon a table in the centre of the arena, and then commences a march upon the said bottles, balancing himself, and walking easily—a result rarely secured by converse with the "bottle." Auriol, then, with the same unsure footing, goes through the exercise of the *fusée*, and concludes by firing off the piece, as shown in the Engraving.

The entertainments wound up with fireworks, which were excellent.

There are too many changes in the Gardens for us to chronicle. The sculpture has a very light and cool effect; the pictures—as Moulant by Moonlight—are exhibitions in little; the music is spirited and abundant; and the thousands of lamps are almost thrown into shade by the electric light, which sheds its supernatural halo round the whole place, and even shoots its rays across the river. The refreshment business has, also, been much improved; though we dare say the ham is still cut by the acre, and the punch maintains its pristine standard.

We are happy to add that the Gardens were crowded throughout the evening; and in the principal walks promenaded a large proportion of elegantly dressed company.



M. AURIOL'S BOTTLE FEAT, AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.